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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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DOCTOR BALDY OF HILO TOWN.

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Entertainment.

OBJECT TO REGISTRATION LAW.

Street Improvements in Hilo—Social
Happenings in the Second City.
Preparations for Horse Races June
11th—Much Interest Shown, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), May 21.—Now that
the bill providing for the widening and
extension of the streets of Hilo has
passed, it is to be hoped that Bridge
street will be opened through from
Waiuanue street to the volcano
road. Such improvement will add not
only to the appearance of Hilo's main
thoroughfares, but to the convenience
of the traveling public, who have
frequent calls on neighboring blocks.
By cutting up the long block, splendid
sites for business corners will be af-
forded, and a much needed improve-
ment will be effected.

A meeting of public-spirited citizens
will be held this evening at Fireman's
Hall to perfect arrangements for a
gala day on the 11th of June. There
are several good horses in the field,
and enthusiasm is growing over the
prospects of witnessing some good
horse races on that day. The local
yachtsmen are also seeking champion-
ship for their individual crafts, and
some pretty races in Hilo bay may be
looked for. Dr. Hutchinson will stake
all his possessions on the possibilities
of his new boat, lately purchased. It
is the life boat of the burnt ship Cen-
taur, and made an enviable record on
the run from the lost ship to Hilo bay
a few weeks since. J. R. Wilson is
also the owner of a new craft.

The Registration Act is not heartily
concurred in on all sides. Many urge
the same opposition as has been man-
ifest in Honolulu, the placing of the
thumb mark being the particularly of-
fensive feature of the law. Up to date
sixty-seven persons have registered.

At the bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo
Social Club, held at Fireman's Hall
Thursday evening, a farce entitled,
"An Economical Boomerang" was pro-
duced by the following:

Dr. Baldy.....C. G. Campbell
Maggie, the housemaid.....
.....Mrs. E. D. Baldwin
Mrs. Birdplover.....Bert Schoen
Mrs. Birdplover.....Miss Julia Broderick
Mr. Lila Dabbler.....Irving Schoen
Mrs. Dabbler.....Miss Mattie Richardson

The large audience present showed
its appreciation of worthy local talent
by frequent applause, and the personal
hits of the evening were quite apropos.
The play was successfully rendered,
and it is hoped the young folks feel
encouraged to assail the boards again
before long. Other features of enter-
tainment were provided by the com-
mittee in charge, and lovers of the
dance kept up the mazy waltzes until
late.

Invitations are out for an afternoon
tea at Kainehe, in honor of Misses
Forbes and Lyman.

C. E. Richardson and family are
spending a few days at the Volcano
House.

Mrs. F. S. Lyman is at Kainehe with
her family for a few weeks.

Hilo citizens are pleased to see that
their old-time friend, D. H. Hitchcock,
has so greatly improved in health as to
be able to contribute so valuable an ar-
ticle as his latest contribution to the
Hilo Tribune.

J. G. Serrao goes to Honolulu today.
Messrs. J. A. Scott and C. C. Kennedy
are also Honolulu-bound today.

Mr. Wall of Honolulu is in town.
C. S. Bradford, recently of the Ad-
vertiser, is registered at the Hilo Ho-
tel.

An unusual number of tourists are
in town.

The guests at the hotel were treated
to a concert by the Portuguese band
last evening.

Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and daughter,
Miss Harriet, and Mrs. Joseph Sisson,
will leave in a few days on the bark
Annie Johnson, en route for San Fran-
cisco. They will proceed to Clifton
Springs, New York, where they expect
to remain some time for the benefit
of the health of Mesdames Hitchcock and
Sisson.

The Santiago brought a large cargo
of freight and several passengers,
among them Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs.
Deacon and sister, Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs.
Frank Smith and Mr. Haberland.
The weather has been perfect for the
past ten days, but a gripe seems
quite prevalent about town.

Judge Barnard of Laupahoehoe is in-
specting the coffee lands at Olua this
week.

THE CABLE: A STUDY.

The action of the U. S. Senate dur-
ing last year's session in appropriating
half a million of dollars as preliminary
expenses towards laying the cable to
Hawaii, and the strong backing it re-
ceived, made every one hope that some
thing would be done this session. Un-
der this impression, Senator Hale, who

was the author of the resolution of last
session, prepared and introduced a bill
for a cable to Hawaii, which guaran-
teed to the Pacific Cable Company of
New Jersey four per cent. on the cost
of laying and maintaining a line be-
tween San Francisco and Honolulu,
giving the United States Government
the full control of the line and the op-
tion of buying it at any time. It is this
company that Colonel Spaulding is in-
terested in and which holds the Hawaiian
concession.

When the matter was brought before
the House it was thought that the
amount of subsidy in the Senate bill
was too large, and \$160,000 per annum
was suggested. The bill was accord-
ingly changed so as to make the com-
pany's project a commercial venture
without government guarantee of cost,
but reserving to the United States Gov-
ernment the right to control the line.
Colonel Spaulding also offered to make
over to the United States his exclusive
right to land cables on the Hawaiian
Islands for twenty years. This bill was
favorably reported on by the sub-com-
mittee, to the whole committee.

Another Hotspur then came into the
field, under the name of the Pacific
Cable Company of New York, and in-
troduced bills into both houses pro-
viding for a cable to Japan via Pearl
Harbor. This company has for its head
Mr. Strymer, who is largely interested
in Central and South American cables.
Later it was discovered that John W.
Mackay, the controlling owner in the
Canadian Pacific Telegraph system and
in trans-Pacific cable lines, was the
instigator of the bills.

This company has opposed the New
Jersey company very strongly. Mr.
Strymer stated that he considered the
Hawaiian concession carrying with it
an inter-island cable impossible. The
most glaring misstatements have been
refuted, but the New York company re-
fused to correct. Among other state-
ments it was said that the Spaulding
project meant English control of the
line.

The real objections to the Spaulding
line from San Francisco to Honolulu
and so to Japan are to be found in the
fact that such a line would cut into the
business with Japan, China and the
East now done by the Mackay-Bennett
cables in the North Atlantic and the
Strymer line from Brazil to Portugal
in the South Atlantic.

The tactics of the Strymer company
against the Spaulding company have
been such as would prevent the laying
of a trans-Pacific cable, and the fact
that they would hear of no methods of
accommodation, and have constantly
changed their offers, has made the
company unpopular with the members.

The offer of subsidy made by the Ha-
waiian Government, and the fact that
the amount voted by the Hawaiian
Legislature was on the express under-
standing that the "United States shall
join in the undertaking by the grant
of substantial assistance to the con-
tractor," has made the New Jersey or
Spaulding company popular.

As the House committee voted to sub-
sidize a Pacific cable, it became neces-
sary to change the plan of action. The
attorney for the Spaulding company ad-
dressed a letter to the Hon. W. P. Hep-
burn, chairman of the House Commit-
tee on Commerce, asking for the dis-
charge of both the contesting parties
from further consideration and the
bringing in of a bill authorizing the
Postmaster General, on or before Sep-
tember 1st, to contract with the lowest
bidder for transmitting cable messages
between San Francisco, the city of Ho-
nolulu and Japan, for the term of twenty
years—the sum named not to be more
than \$160,000 a year, and to be trans-
mitted without charge, the performance
of the bid to be guaranteed in the sum
of \$500,000.

Now as to the ultimate action it is
hard to say. The time of the House is
so short that the new bill may never
come to life. Still, a brave effort has
been made to get this Pacific cable
through, and to get it through with ad-
vantage to the Republic of Hawaii.
What we need here is cable communi-
cation to the United States, and inter-
island cable communication. Of course
this must come. Steam communication
has come, as telephones have come,
as electric light has come, as the elec-
tric cars will come. The question is,
will it come as soon as we want it?
There has been many times in our history
when it would have been valuable
to have had the cable. There will yet
come times in our future history when
a cable from these islands may be more
than invaluable, not only to ourselves
but to the United States.

The more one reads the pamphlets
published by the rival companies in
this controversy the more one is con-
vinced that the one company, the New
Jersey company, is offering, and truly
offering, what will be of advantage to
the United States and Hawaii, and the
more one is convinced that the New
York company means nothing more
than a bluff—an effort of a monopoly
to hold its own and crush out compe-
tition. We all know the history of mo-
nopolies. The trade history of the
United States of America is full of
them. They are the curse of the
West. They keep the poor from
having the rights that they are born to.
They keep up prices to fill pockets al-
ready overflowing, while those which
are of narrowest have to pay an un-
just tax to the octopus that draws in
every cent it can. A rival company to
the Atlantic and trans-Atlantic lines
means decrease in rates and better ser-
vice to the ordinary business man.

The Advertiser is indebted to Mr.
Hastings, the secretary of the Hawaiian
Legation, for this valuable information
upon cable affairs. Mr. Hastings has
done and is doing excellent work for
this country at his post of duty, and de-
serves credit for what he has done.

THE NEW CABLE BILL.

The new bill which has been brought
before the United States Senate and the
House of Representatives provides that
the cable shall be laid and in operation
by January 1st, 1899, and that it shall
be in operation to Japan by July 1st,
1900. It is proposed to have a landing
station on Midway Island.

The maximum rates are also provided
for in the bill. Messages between the
United States and Japan are not to
exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents
a word, and messages between the
United States and Honolulu are not to
exceed thirty-five cents per word. The
press rates over the lines owned by the
cable company are not to exceed one-
fourth the rate which is being charged
for ordinary private messages.

It is also provided that in case of
war or rebellion the United States Gov-
ernment, through the President, can
take possession of the line and super-
vise or exclude from transmission or
publication any messages it may con-
sider detrimental to the United States.

A final clause says that upon the pas-
sage of the act an invitation shall be
extended by the President of the United
States to the Government of Japan to
co-operate in securing the new means
of communication between the two
countries, so that for a fixed annual
amount, proportionate to the sum paid
by the United States, the Japanese Gov-
ernment can have the same privileges
of transmission of messages that is to
be enjoyed by the United States.

If this bill is passed we shall in all
probability have the cable laid some
time in 1898. What a change it will
make in all our business relations. It
will also have a distinct effect upon
our tourist travel. Many people with
large interests object to coming to the
islands where they are debarrred from
telegraphic communication with the
great business centers. May the day
soon come when we shall be linked to
the world, instead of being isolated
from it as we now are. The telegraph
annihilates time and distance.

CUBAN FINANCE.

A somewhat startling statement has
appeared in one of the Cuban papers
with regard to the Cuban insurrection.
According to an exchange, it is stated
that the Cuban leaders have signed an
agreement with a syndicate of Ameri-
can capitalists. It runs as follows:

"1. If the insurrection is successful
the protection of the United States shall
be invoked, to prevent European inter-
vention.

"2. The American syndicate shall
have a right to sell all Government
land.

"3. The syndicate shall have a mo-
nopoly of all new railroads, harbors,
telegraph and telephone lines.

"4. All materials necessary for con-
structing such works shall be imported
duty free.

"5. During the first five years all Ameri-
can enterprises shall be free from
taxation; English shall be taught at all
public schools, and by American teach-
ers.

"6. The monetary system to be in con-
formity with that of the United States.

"7. American citizens to have the
same rights as Cubans.

"8. Within ten years after the tri-
umph of the insurrection Cuba shall be
annexed to the United States."

In view of this agreement, the money
necessary to carry on the war is sup-
plied by the syndicate.

This looks like a story that could be
taken with a very large pinch of salt.
There are men who will back the Cu-
bans financially, but most of them do it
for sentimental reasons. Of course, to
have the privilege of selling the Govern-
ment lands and the monopoly of the
railroads and telephone and telegraph
lines, besides other privileges, is a con-
siderable bait; but there is no certainty
that when the Cuban patriots were suc-
cessful they would carry out their
share in the contract. The present
leaders will as likely as not be dead,
and their successors would repudiate
their acts. The story seems as if it
emanated from the fertile brain of the
Spanish reporter.

PROPOSED SECRET SOCIETY.

A recent issue of the leading Portu-
guese paper contains the constitution
of a secret political organization which
members of the colony hope to form.
In the first section of the constitution is
set forth the reasons for creating the
organization. These reasons are sub-
stantially to the effect that the Portu-
guese colony has requested the Gov-
ernment to make certain reforms, and
having failed in obtaining proper action
in connection with said reforms, the
colony feels called upon to form a secret
political organization in order to
obtain what is wanted.

This opening section is the most ex-
traordinary piece of literature that has
been brought to our attention for many
a day, as coming from a combination
of people who have asserted and reas-
serted their loyalty to the Government,
and published abroad their intention of
making their principles and objects
always free and above board. It may be
that there has been mistake in the
translation, and that the ideas ex-
pressed in English do not have the same
meaning when put in the Portuguese
language. At all events, the tenets set

forth in this first section, which states
the whys and wherefores, are decidedly
raw. It is not reasonable to expect that
the Government will grant such pinks in
its platform.

We are not ready to believe that the
Portuguese colony has come to the point
of supporting the subtle meaning that
may be implied from the first clause in
the constitution of the new secret so-
ciety. Furthermore, there will be little
or nothing gained by changing their or-
ganization into a secret combination.
Some of the Portuguese leaders have
complained that they have been mis-
represented, and admitting their state-
ment to be true, they may be sure
that the formation of a secret political
society will tend to increase the mis-
representation. Nothing can be gained
playing politics in the dark. The Portu-
guese leaders claim to be working in
the interests of Hawaii, and if they are
true to their claims they will maintain
publicity as one of the corner stone
principles of their organization. They
claim that the Legislature has not done
by them as it should. If such is the
case, secrecy will not assist in convinc-
ing the public. It may be that the con-
stitution of the Portuguese society mis-
represents the objects of the organiza-
tion—we hope to know. Our Portuguese
friends ought to remember that reforms
cannot be carried out in a day.

Following is the full text of the arti-
cles of the Portuguese Union constitu-
tion referred to in Saturday's issue:

"Article I. The Portuguese colony of
Honolulu, convinced that a large ma-
jority of their compatriots in Hawaii
have not been to the present day at-
tended in their just requirements, and
that the invasion of Asiatics are threat-
ening the colony in general, and that
the Government does not take the
necessary measures to prevent this
crisis, resolved it is necessary to as-
sociate themselves politically without
regard to creed for their mutual pro-
tection in the Hawaiian Islands against
the invasion above mentioned, and
against the neglect of the proper power
to attend to their just demands.

"Article II. Other means which
object they have for the general inter-
est of the colony shall be adopted by the
central committee of the Uniao Portu-
guesa as circumstances may demand.
Section I. Not neglecting by all means
in their power to cultivate and main-
tain among the Portuguese the love
of their mother country and to stimu-
late union among them, and also to en-
courage education to their children and
love for their daily labor. Section II.
The Union expects the unanimous co-
operation to realize any intent they
may have for the object of developing
and elevating the Portuguese colony in
Hawaii."

There is nothing said in these preli-
minary articles of the constitution
that the Portuguese leaders have not
said in public. They have cursed the
legislators and "sugar barons" in pub-
lic meeting without any attempt at fine
distinction in selecting words. We have
not questioned their right to say what
they pleased. As members of the body
politic they have a right to express
their opinions. But if they intend to
work for the best interests of the coun-
try they will continue to carry on their
labors as members of the body politic
and not as a select secret Portuguese
admission society. By standing apart
and behind closed doors they will so-
licit the enmity of their fellow citizens
rather than friendly co-operation.

Secret political organizations are of
no benefit to a government or the mem-
bers of the society. They nurse bigotry
and factional selfishness that looks out
for the interests of a select few and lets
the general welfare of the community
go to the dogs. The Portuguese are
trying to solve a big problem, a prob-
lem that can only be solved on broad
lines, a problem that requires the co-
operation of all the voters of the coun-
try. Secret societies won't solve it, but
will simply set one portion of the com-
monwealth to wondering what another
portion is doing, and while Tom, Dick
and Harry are pulling in opposite di-
rections the Asiatic will step in and take
what he wants.

William McGurn Dead.

William McGurn, 33 years of
age and a printer by trade, died
at his home in Palama yesterday
morning from the ravages of con-
sumption. The funeral will take
place from the late home in Pa-
lama at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
Deceased leaves a widow and two
children. William McGurn
learned his trade in the Adver-
tiser office and served with the
Gazette, Bulletin and Star. He
was a steady young fellow, a hard
worker and a man very much re-
spected by all his friends.

Appreciative Representative.

The following was expressed by
a member of the House of Repre-
sentatives after the session yes-
terday morning. "The Adver-
tiser has been a great help to us
especially in the matter of the In-
come Tax. It gave us something
to work on when we were groping
along in the dark—some sugges-
tions that have been adopted dur-
ing the consideration of the bill.
I for one am not ashamed to men-
tion the assistance your paper has
given us."

ARE SAFE ENOUGH WITH SMALL INCOME.

The Income Tax Passed Third
Reading Friday.

RIGHTS OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

Lively Morning Session in House—Ab-
solutism of Board of Health—Rep.
Hale Wants Lower Exemption
Clause—Hannan of Maui Talks.

Seventy-third Day.

FRIDAY, May 22.

After the morning exercises of the
Senate the Committee on Commerce
presented its report on Minister Da-
mon's wine bill. Senators Horner and
Schmidt submitted the following re-
port:

"Your Committee on Commerce, to
whom has been referred the Act to ad-
mit grape wines of less than 18 per
cent. alcoholic strength free of duty,
has carefully considered the same and
begs leave to report as follows: We
favor this Act for two reasons. First—
its tendency is to substitute light wines
in place of strong liquors, as far as this
can be done by cheapening the former,
and so to promote temperance. Second
—The intention of this Act to favor
a California product as much as the
conditions of this country will permit.
We therefore recommend the passage of
the Act."

Senator Baldwin presented the fol-
lowing minority report:

"I concur in this passage of the bill,
but in my opinion the duty of wine
from 18 to 21 per cent. alcoholic
strength should be raised, say from 15
cents to 25 cents a gallon. Such an
amendment would tend still further to
secure the object of the bill, viz., to en-
courage the introduction and use of
lighter grades of wine. Under the bill
all pure California wine, which can
easily be made to come under 18 per
cent. alcoholic strength, would come in
duty free."

The report was deferred to be consid-
ered with the bill.

Senate bill 42, relating to the reap-
praisalment of Government leases;
House bill 30, relating to foot-binding;
the House bill relating to condemnation
of land under eminent domain, and the
House bill relating to the rank of mili-
tary officers all passed the third read-
ing.

Senate bill 50, relating to keeping the
records of births, marriages and deaths,
was read the second time by title and
referred to the Public Health and Edu-
cation Committee.

The annexation resolution as amend-
ed by the House was received and the
amendments concurred in.

Action on Senate bill No. 51, provid-
ing for taking water from Wai'uam
river, was deferred until Monday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Ju-
diciary Committee, to whom was re-
ferred House Bill No. 12, relating to
land deleterious to public health, to-
gether with certain proposed amend-
ments thereto, as follows:

"The three main sections proposed
remove the objection which we had to
the provisions of the original third
section by providing for an appeal from
the findings of the Board of Health to a
Board of Commissioners. We ap-
prove of the change.

"We also recommend that in line 3
of Section 5 (original numbering), the
words 'in case no appeal is filed in ac-
cordance with Section 4,' be inserted
after the word 'Interior.'"

"With these amendments we recom-
mend the bill pass."

Rep. Richards reported for the Fi-
nance Committee, to whom was re-
ferred Joint Resolution No. 14, relat-
ing to the sale of postage stamps, pos-
tal cards and envelopes, recommending
the adoption of the resolution with
the following additions thereto:

"After the word 'destroyed,' at the
end of the paragraph, add 'and the
President shall appoint a committee
to consist of three disinterested per-
sons, who shall serve without pay, to
act with the Minister of Finance and
Postmaster-General for the purpose of
checking off all remaining stock on
that date and see that the part of this
resolution relating to the destroying
of same is strictly carried out."

The resolution will then read as fol-
lows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives that on and
after November 1, 1896, the sale of pos-
tage stamps, postal cards, and stamped
envelopes issued previous to the pres-
ent issue, shall cease at the Postoffice,
after which date all, if any, that may
remain will be destroyed, and the Presi-
dent shall appoint a committee of
three disinterested persons who shall
serve without pay, to act with the Min-
ister of Finance and Postmaster-Gen-
eral, for the purpose of checking off all
remaining stock on that date and see
that the part of this resolution relat-
ing to the destroying of same is strictly
carried out."

Rep. Robertson propounded the fol-

lowing questions to Minister Cooper, Attorney-General and interim.

First—Are you aware that the two inter-island steamship companies are in the habit of discriminating between different shippers in the matter of freight rates upon similar kinds of freight?

Second—Have said companies, being common carriers, any legal right to so discriminate?

Third—Can the Executive do anything to stop such discrimination?

A communication from the Senate announced concurrence of that body in certain House amendments to Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes. The following sections were not concurred in and a conference committee was asked for Sections 19, 31, 76, 83, 84, 85, 93 and 97.

Another communication announced transmission of certified Senate Bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry; also the information that the report of the Joint Conference Committee, relating to House Bill No. 6, extending certain streets in Honolulu, had been adopted. Accompanying the report was the report of the Commission on Land Transfer and Registration of Deeds, no action having been taken by the Senate other than receiving same.

Senate Bill No. 41, relating to unpaid claims, passed third reading.

House Bill No. 12, relating to land deleterious to public health, taken up in second reading with the report of the committee. Passed second reading with three new sections introduced by Minister Cooper. Ordered typewritten and read third time when reported upon.

Rep Richards spoke of the sale of old Hawaiian (uncancelled) stamps as being a source from which the Government could obtain a great deal of revenue. The following figures were given of stamps in the possession of the Government:

Surcharged postage stamps and envelopes on hand

Packages contain 250 sheets to a package and 50 stamps to a sheet.

Thirty-eight packages 2-cent postage stamps, \$9,500.

Twenty-five packages 3-cent postage stamps, \$15,625.

Seven packages 10-cent postage stamps, \$8,750.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five sheets 13-cent postage stamps, \$12,810.

Two thousand and seventy-four sheets 18-cent postage stamps, \$18,673.20.

Five hundred and five sheets 50-cent postage stamps, \$12,625.

Eight hundred and seventy-five sheets \$1 postage stamps, \$43,750.

Twelve thousand 5-cent envelopes, \$600.

Ten thousand 10-cent envelopes, \$1,050.

Total, \$123,383.20.

When Rep Richards read his figures he had the total amount that the Government would receive summed up to \$283,733.20. This was an amount that made the eyes of the Representatives start from their sockets, but when Minister Cooper looked over the figures he found that 12,000 5-cent envelopes would amount to \$600, and not \$60,000, also, that 10,500 10-cent envelopes would amount to \$1,050, and not \$105,000. The true sum total was found to be \$123,383.20, and not \$283,733.20, which is just \$160,350 more.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 32, as follows:

"The object of the bill is to provide for the waiver of jury in criminal cases under the provisions of the Constitution and to allow appeals, jury being waived, to be tried by the Circuit Judges.

"We have prepared a substitute bill which we submit herewith with the recommendation that it pass."

A motion was made and carried that the time set for the destruction of postage stamps be set for December 31st 1896.

AFTERNOON SESSION

House Bill No. 25, relating to the provision of revenue for the Government by the assessment and collection of tax on income, announced on the order of the afternoon.

Rep Hala moved that the exemption in Section 1 be reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000.

Rep. Rycroft spoke against such action, setting for the fact that hardship would surely result.

Rep. Rycroft said that the income tax bill had not been introduced for revenue only. It was merely to get the thing in working order.

Rep Richards was sure that the member who made the motion to reduce the exemption limit had not studied the matter as carefully as the committee, who had given their undivided attention to it. Merchants of Honolulu would be unable to stand the result of such action. The income tax law, in his mind, was the tax law of the future which would take the place of all other laws of its kind. The speaker hoped that the motion would be withdrawn.

Upon being put to vote, there was an overwhelming show of hands against the motion of Rep Hala.

The remaining sections passed with slight change and amendments and the bill passed third reading unanimously.

Seventy-fourth Day.

SATURDAY May 23

The Senate received copies of the license bill as introduced by the House.

The Committee on Public Health reported favorably on the bill relating to the records of marriages and deaths.

Senator McCandless' motion, as amended by Minister Damon, carried.

On motion of Senator Rice, Senate bill No. 50, relating to records of births, etc., with the report of the committee, was taken up on second reading. The bill was taken up section by section and passed without amendment until Section 19 was reached, when Minister Cooper offered an amendment that the certified copy of the record of birth, death or marriage "shall be competent evidence in any court of the facts therein contained." Passed. Section 21 was amended by adding the word "physician," thus making it obligatory for physicians to perform the duties of registrar without further compensation.

Section 6 was reconsidered and the "name of the physician attending, if any," added to the facts to be recorded concerning death.

Minister Cooper proposed that the bill go into effect on July 1, 1896. A section to that effect was added.

President Wilder announced the special committee on income tax, as follows: McCandless, Brown, Holstein, Horner and Wilcox.

Adjourned.

The invitation extended to certain members of the Legislature to accompany the Board of Health on its trip to Molokai. He considered the action of the Board discourteous and announced that he would have something to say on the matter at a later day.

House amendments to the supplementary appropriation bill were accepted and the measure will now go to the President.

House bill No. 25, the income tax bill, passed the first reading and was read the second time by title. Some discussion arising as to the committee to which it should be referred, Senator McCandless moved that it be referred to a special committee of three.

Minister Damon said "The bill seems to me of such great importance, and has created so much discussion, that it should be referred to a special committee of five members."

Senator McCandless' motion, as amended by Minister Damon, carried.

On motion of Senator Rice, Senate bill No. 50, relating to records of births, etc., with the report of the committee, was taken up on second reading. The bill was taken up section by section and passed without amendment until Section 19 was reached, when Minister Cooper offered an amendment that the certified copy of the record of birth, death or marriage "shall be competent evidence in any court of the facts therein contained." Passed. Section 21 was amended by adding the word "physician," thus making it obligatory for physicians to perform the duties of registrar without further compensation.

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Minister Cooper proposed that the bill go into effect on July 1, 1896. A section to that effect was added.

President Wilder announced the special committee on income tax, as follows: McCandless, Brown, Holstein, Horner and Wilcox.

Adjourned.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

In the Matter of the Complaint against E. HELEKUNIHU, District Magistrate of Wailuku, Maui.

Before JUDD, C.J., FRER and WHITING, JJ.

A District Magistrate removed from office by the Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

This is a complaint against E. Helekunihui, Esq., District Magistrate of Wailuku, Island of Maui, preferred by the Attorney General, charging that the respondent on the 16th of November last, in Wailuku, Maui, corruptly accepted a bribe of twenty-four dollars from one Lum Pak, under an agreement and understanding that in the exercise of respondent's function as District Magistrate he would acquit and discharge certain defendants in the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. Lum Pak and others, charged with gaming, which case was then and there pending before him. The Attorney General prays that on proof of the charge the respondent be dismissed from office.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution is succinctly as follows. On the 17th of November an arrest of several Chinese had been made at Kahului on the charge of gaming. They were taken to Wailuku court house and soon after released on bail. Information came to the Sheriff of Haul, L. A. Andrews, that the District Magistrate was willing to take a bribe of twenty dollars in order to acquit these parties, who were to be tried the following day, Monday. (The case was on Monday postponed to the next day.) The sheriff thereupon marked twenty Hawaiian silver dollars by making a small shallow hole in the ball surmounting the crown over the coat of arms, entrusted them to Lum Pak, a Chinaman, who was instructed to offer them to the magistrate as a bribe. Captain of Police Lindsay accompanied the Chinaman to the magistrate's house and remained outside while the Chinaman went in, the door having been opened to him by the magistrate. After being in the house some minutes the Chinaman came out and reported that the judge would not take \$20. The money was accordingly returned to the sheriff, and with four more dollars similarly marked and the previously mentioned twenty dollars, Lum Pak, having heard from one Lee Long, a washerman that the judge would take \$24 went again the next evening, Captain Lindsay following him and remaining in the yard under a mango tree some 25 feet distant from the judge's house. The witness, Lum Pak, says that the magistrate expressed his willingness to take the money and to acquit the Chinamen whose case was pending, and that he paid it to Mrs. Helekunihui, the respondent's wife, in the magistrate's presence, he counting the coin out into her hands. Officer Lindsay says that he saw the figures of these three persons from his standing-place outdoors, looking through the window and saw Lum Pak hand something to Mrs. Helekunihui in the manner described. This being reported to the sheriff he obtained on Tuesday a warrant from the Circuit Judge for the arrest of the magistrate for receiving a bribe and also a search warrant to find the marked money as evidence.

On reaching the house in company with the Circuit Judge and confronting Mr. and Mrs. Helekunihui with the charge they severally denied all knowledge of that matter. After a search the sheriff found the marked money in a closet in the back part of a bureau owned by Mr. Helekunihui's bedroom. The contents of the bureau being in confusion and generally in a state of disorder, the money was found by accident. On being told that the money was marked they both expressed surprise, and were then shown the marks.

But neither offered any explanation as to how the money came there, who brought it, or for what purpose, both expressing complete ignorance, though not claiming the money as their own when it was taken away by the sheriff.

On Wednesday, after the case of the magistrate on the charge of receiving a bribe had been called before the Circuit Judge and continued, it was said in behalf of Mr. Helekunihui and his wife that the money had been brought to their house by Lum Pak the evening in question as purchase money of a lot of dried fish that had come to Mrs. Helekunihui for sale, and which she had been retelling for some days past; and this is the defense they offered before us.

It is beyond all doubt true that twenty-four dollars were that evening delivered by the witness Lum Pak to Mr. and Mrs. Helekunihui. The purpose for which it was taken by them is not so well proved. The corroboration of Officer Lindsay is only to the fact of the payment, but not of its object, as he heard nothing of the conversation. We should hesitate before condemning a man of such good standing as Mr. Helekunihui on the evidence of a Chinese witness who was apparently acting as an informer and had a strong motive to ensnare the magistrate and win favor with the police. If it were true that he delivered the money to the magistrate's wife to pay for fish he had engaged, it was an innocent transaction, and there is no reason conceivable why both Mr. and Mrs. Helekunihui should not have immediately told the sheriff that a Chinaman had been there that evening and had given them twenty-four dollars for fish, and show the money, and thus avoid an unpleasant search for it. If the story were true, there was every motive on respondent's part to relate it to the sheriff or to the Circuit Judge who gave them every opportunity to do so before they were informed that processes had been taken out against him. Their silence when they were called upon to speak is inconsistent, in our opinion, with their innocence.

But they went further than merely keeping silence. Mr. Helekunihui denied that the Chinaman came the evening before and that the money in question had been received. And yet he admits that the Chinaman came to him Sunday evening and offered him the bribe, and Mrs. Helekunihui testified that she told her husband about the transaction the previous evening, and Officer Lindsay testified that Mr. Helekunihui was present when the Chinaman paid the money.

We refrain from commenting at length upon some parts of the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Helekunihui which would make us doubt their sincerity, but many unessential details were woven into their narratives with the apparent intention of influencing the Court in their favor. We are not impressed with the argument of counsel that the respondent was on such terms of hostility with the sheriff that he did not feel called upon to make any explanation, but assumed the attitude of one accused, reserving his defense. They, however, did not decline to talk at all with the sheriff, but said repeatedly, "We know nothing about this thing."

It is a painful duty to have to pass in condemnation upon the respondent, a man who has held many offices for a long series of years and has had the confidence of several successive administrations, but men of good intentions but of not very strong wills sometimes yield to temptations when they feel confident that detection will not follow. We have an abiding conviction that the respondent is one of this class, and that his offense is proven, and accordingly adjudge and order that he be dismissed from the office of District Magistrate of Wailuku.

Attorney General Smith for prosecution. W. A. Kinney for respondent. Honolulu, May 14, 1896.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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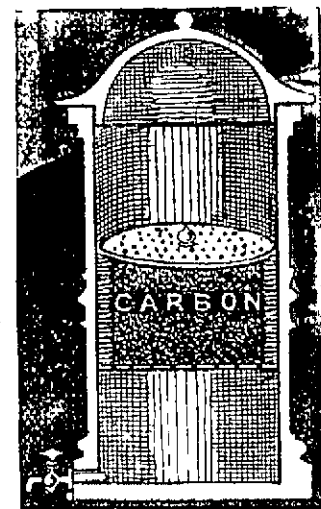
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PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

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Makawao Literary Passes Pleasant Hours.

CHANGES AMONG MAUI OFFICIALS.

Deputy Sheriff Strikes a Meloe—Conference of Native Sunday Schools on June 11th—C. E. Society Chose Delegates—Sugar Sent to the Coast.

MAUI, May 23.—Friday, the 27th, a "Scotch evening" was given at the residence of D. C. Lindsay of Paia, under the auspices of the Makawao Literary Society. There was the usual large attendance, and the following program proved most interesting and enjoyable:

Song and Pantomime—Aul Robin Gray.
Solo—Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town.

Miss Millie Beckwith.
Recitation—The Field Mouse. Miss Agnes Fleming.

Solo—My Heart's in the Highlands. Miss Kate Watson.

Solo—O, Gin I Were a Baron's Heir. Reading—The Sermon Taster. Mr. Colville.

Quartette—Bonnie Doon. Solo—Daddy, Does Your Mother Ken You're Here? Mr. Lindsay.

Recitation—Cuddie Doon. Miss Watson.

Solo—Blue Bonnets Over the Border. Mr. Nicoll.

Reading—God Bless You, John. Mr. Lindsay.

Duet—O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast. Reading—Scotch Words. Mr. Hardy.

Solo—Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond. Miss Millie Beckwith.

Quartette—Bonnie Dundee. Auld Lang Syne.

Miss Beckwith sang "Annie Laurie" as an encore, with much pathos, and the quartet, Misses Watson and Beckwith, Messrs. Nicoll and Lindsay, when recalled, sang "Coming Thro' the Rye" most pleasingly.

The young men of Wailuku will give another dancing party to-night at Bailey's.

During the night of the 16th, Deputy Sheriff Carter, Captain Lindsay and a policeman, in attempting to arrest an illicit liquor seller, at Waikapu, got into quite a melee. Some natives who had congregated about the establishment and imbibed too freely of the fiery liquid dispensed there attempted to prevent the officers from doing their duty. The row which ensued culminated in the arrest of a big native called Kahahawai, the ringleader of those creating the disturbance.

On Wednesday, the 20th, it was announced over the telephone wires that Deputy Sheriff F. W. Carter had been appointed District Magistrate of Wailuku, vice Helekunihi, and that Deputy Sheriff L. M. Baldwin of Lahaina would be transferred to Wailuku.

Maui people were much shocked at the sad news of Kate Field's death. Her friendship for the Republic of Hawaii was heartily appreciated.

Wailuku has recently organized a book club similar to the one in Makawao. There is also a tennis club in town.

During the 11th of June the native Sunday Schools of Makawao and Wailuku districts will hold a convention at Pookela Church, Makawao. Great preparations are being made.

Dr. Raymond of Wailuku and Dr. McGettigan of Hana are Maui's representatives at the Honolulu Medical Conference.

The directors of the Maui Telephone Company will meet this afternoon at the Paia plantation office to consider the Hana matter.

The Paia Christian Endeavor Society has chosen Mr. and Mrs. H. Laws and Miss Hammond to represent them at the convention to be held in Honolulu the last of the present month.

J. J. Williams has been doing some photography in Makawao during the past week.

On the 20th the brig Courtney Ford, MacLeod master, sailed for San Francisco with 1,427,305 pounds of Hawaiian Commercial Company's sugar, valued at \$49,955.

On the 21st the brig Lurline, Miller master, arrived in Kahului, 11 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial Co.

DAYTON MADE A HOME RUN.

First Game of the Season Last Saturday.

TEN TO SEVEN, STARS LEAD.

Poor Playing in the First Part—Not Much of a Crowd—Honolulu Will be all Right—Will Strengthen Weak Points—No Game This Week.

The baseball season opened on Saturday with a game between the Stars and Honolulu club nines. The game was poor at the beginning, but when the boys warmed up to their work the result was quite satisfactory. Tracy and Clarke distinguished themselves by good catches and Dayton astonished himself by making a home run.

Following is the game by innings:

First Inning.

Honolulu to bat. H. Wodehouse led off to third and was neatly taken by Lishman, who threw to Willis at first. The throw was bad and Wodehouse made third. Dayton hit to short and went out. Waterhouse out on a foul fly to Lishman. Cupid's fanning let Wodehouse home. Cupid struck out.

Runs—1.

Willie Wilder of the Stars took first on balls. Willis made a straight hit past Waterhouse at short and Wilder came home. Hart made a hit almost touching the maula fence and made second and brought Willis home. Harry Wilder struck a ball straight to Waterhouse, but it was dropped and Carter took first. Wilder made first and the crowd gave a horse laugh similar to that of the fellow who got another man's seat in the circus. Lishman went out on three strikes. Tom Pryce to base on balls. Sam Wood's hit to short took him to first, and brought H. Wilder and Hart home. E. Wodehouse sent a fly to Jack Low, and Jack Carter died at the scratch.

Runs—4.

Second Inning.

Lucas had a hunch and looked like a bicycle rider on a spurt. But he was easy and sent a ball to the Manhattan Insurance Company's sign and made third. Jack Low took first on balls and stole second. Lemon's hit to short brought Lucas home. Low made a sneak on home, Lemon followed to third. Tracy caught out on foul. Clarke hit to left, made first and brought Lemon home. E. Wodehouse struck grounder to left and made second. Lemon came home. Waterhouse took first by being struck by pitcher. Cupid hit to E. Wodehouse and out.

Runs—5.

W. Wilder went to first on balls and stole second on Clarke's wild pitching. Willis had the same chance. Hart struck foul, but Dayton couldn't hold it. Struck fly to Tracy and out. H. Wilder sent a ball into the field and made first. W. Wilder and Willis came home. Lishman sent ball too short for Low to reach, and made first. Pryce struck grounder to Clarke and out. H. Wilder got to first on hit to center, and brought Willis and W. Wilder home. Lishman made first on a hit in Luce's direction and made first. Sam Wood dropped a ball into Waterhouse's hands, but it dropped out. Then he lost it. Lishman made third. E. Wodehouse out on fly.

Runs—3.

Third Inning.

Lucas sent a ball to Carter and made first. Went out on a steal to second. Low got first and stole second on Lemon's hit to short. Tracy out at first.

Runs—0.

Carter made a diamond hit, but Waterhouse's wild throw to first let him get to third. W. Wilder's base hit brought Carter home. Willis went out on a fly to Cupid. Hart lost at first on sacrifice hit. Wilder out on fly to Waterhouse.

Runs—1.

Fourth Inning.

Clarke fanned himself out and Wodehouse was caught out on a fly to Lishman. Dayton struck to left and made first, stole sec-

ond and third. Waterhouse got to second on a base hit and Cupid struck out.

Runs—0.

Lishman struck to Waterhouse, but a bad throw to first gave him his base. Pryce sent a ball to right and got first. Lishman made third. Wood hit fly to center, made first and brought Lishman home. E. Wodehouse sent the ball to Clark, who jumped and made a neat one-handed high catch, threw to first and Pryce came home. Carter struck to right and was neatly caught by Tracy. W. Wilder struck out.

Runs—2.

Fifth Inning.

Lucas was hit with the ball and took first. Low went out on fly. Lucas stole third. Lemon went out on fly to second and Lucas out while sliding home.

Runs—0.

Sixth Inning.

Tracy caught out by Wodehouse. Clarke put out at first and H. Wodehouse went out at first.

Runs—0.

Pryce out at first. Wood hit fly to Cupid and out, and Wodehouse hit fly to Low, who had changed places with Waterhouse, and was caught out.

Runs—0.

Seventh Inning.

Dayton distinguished himself in this inning by sending the ball so far down the field that he was able to make a home run. Waterhouse made first on a good hit to center and stole second. Cupid went out on fly to Lishman. Lucas struck out and Low hit to Willie Wilder and went out.

Runs—1.

Carter struck out. W. Wilder hit to short and out at first. Willis sent a fly to Waterhouse in center field and was caught out.

Runs—0.

Eighth Inning.

Lemon fanned out. Tracy got first on a hit to right. Stole second and Clarke caught out by Carter. H. Wodehouse out at first.

Runs—0.

Hart struck to Cupid and out. Wilder went out at first on a hit to pitcher. Lishman out on strikes.

Runs—0.

Ninth Inning.

Dayton out at first. Waterhouse put out by W. Wilder. Cupid out by fly to Lishman. Stars did not take their half of the inning.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.
Honolulu 15 0 0 0 1 0 0—7
Stars 4 3 1 2 0 0 0 0—10

Time of game, 1½ hours.

Umpires—Whitney and Kahakalo.

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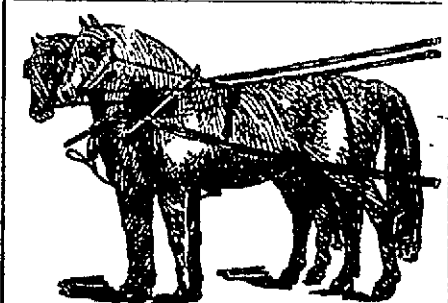
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,

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marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

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Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DUGG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1769

THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. O. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.

DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Musin Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHARP.

Musical Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

CASTLE & COOKE

(Limited)

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Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1896

The Roman Catholic census in the archdiocese of Boston gives an estimated population of 600,000. There are 34,382 pupils in parochial schools, 412 students in the colleges and academies for men and 760 pupils in the academies for young women, 427 priests minister in 159 churches. The city of Boston has 38 churches, and seven churches are provided with pastors who preach in the vernacular.

Judging from the caucus of Monday afternoon, the Senate hopes to redeem its refunding bill sins. Another case where forethoughts have come afterwards. The time for the caucus was when Minister Damon's bills were first introduced. Possibly there will be another attempt to throw the responsibility of failure to refund upon the Executive by the refusal of the latter to extend the session.

A writer in the Westminster Review protests against the custom that requires an unmarried woman to carry the prefix "Miss" to her name all her life, when the Master adds the prefix "Mr." to his name when he becomes of age, whether married or not. She claims that if Frances Willard must be Miss Willard, David Bennett Hill should continue to be Master D. B. Hill. There certainly is a strange anomaly in the manner of addressing men and women, but with the invention of the terms "new woman" and "bachelor girls" the maiden ladies ought not to feel injured.

The death of a little Portuguese boy from drowning on Saturday last calls attention to one fact. With so many bathers as there are among the children of the schools, in so hot a climate, accidents are bound to happen. It would therefore be a wise thing to instruct children in the schools as to what should be done in cases of those supposed to be drowned. A few simple general rules could be given and understood by quite young children. Of course, when classes reach the point of studying physiology they can find these things in their books, but such simple matters can be taught long before the physiology class is reached. From what can be learned, prompt restorative action might have saved the life of the little Portuguese boy.

We learn from the Secretary of the Chinese Bureau that owing to the Registration Act the applications for certificates of filing bonds, whereby Chinese were enabled to come to the Hawaiian Islands for a six months' residence, have entirely ceased. This would prove that these parties have been returning others in place of those arriving, which, of course, is finally stopped by the registration, it being impossible to obtain a passport unless the applicant produces his certificate of registration. This will bring the section of the Act restricting Chinese immigration pertaining to merchants and travelers to its legitimate use. There are probably 200 of these certificates of filing bonds in China, but some of the sureties have written on to friends not to come owing to the new law.

It has been difficult to get details of that meeting between the representatives of Pink Pills for Pale People, Cow Balm, Mrs. Lilla Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Preacher's Kasteria, Dod's Sassa-parilla, Pain Point and other valuable and little known remedies, but enough is known to make it safe to assert that a motion to advertise more than ever was unanimously carried, it being the impression that a judicious use of the papers will drive out all the doctors.

The doctors have frequently called attention to the large percentage of "unattended" in the mortality reports. It looks as if the percentage of unattended might increase now. Perhaps people will be scared by the charges and won't call the doctors, and so the death rate will be materially lowered.

Members of the Legislature are asking whether the Executive will grant an extension of time for the legislative session. The way to settle this problem is for our legislative friends to buckle down to work and put in a few ten-hour days. Only seven days remain of the session and a considerable amount of important business is still unfinished. This is usually the case with all legislatures but it is nowhere but it is also to be that we have sessions and a little centralization of legislative force the task can be accomplished in the allotted time. This is a good plan for the first Legislature of the Republic to establish the precedent of calling for more time. Besides

a longer session costs money, and already the expenses have gone beyond the original estimate. The legislators should be quite as interested in bringing the session to a close next week as is the President. Let the Senators and Representatives burn a little midnight oil if necessary.

The schedule of prices for physicians adopted by the Medical Society ought to suggest the insertion of the physicians' license in the license bill. If the physicians are to combine to demand the fees proposed in the schedule given in another column, they can well afford to pay a liberal fee for attending to the ailments of our good citizens. A physician can, of course, charge as he pleases, but when the physicians of a country combine to fix rates for medical attendance it is also taken as a matter of course that they will take into consideration the condition of the purse of the common people. The sentimental side of a physician's duty in alleviating the aches and pains of humanity disappears like dew before the morning sun when one considers the new price he has to pay for being so unfortunate as to require a physician's services. If these prices become established the poor people will begin to ponder whether it is better to die or be loaded down with a big doctor's bill.

The seven-by-nine policy of the Board of Health in condescending to allow "one representative of the press" to accompany them on the semi-annual trip to Molokai is not in keeping with the usual good judgment displayed by the Board. If the Board were at the mercy of the newspapers of a less easy-going community they would be "burned to the crisp" in consequence of such short-sighted action. The principal objection to allowing members of the press to go on the trip is the expressed fear of sensational articles. To the best of our knowledge and belief there never has been a sensational article appear in the Honolulu newspapers as the result of a regularly credited representative going to Molokai with the Board of Health. The Board should at least give those having control of the newspapers the credit of possessing average common sense in dealing with such an unpleasant subject. We know full well that Government officials have nothing to conceal in the administration of affairs on Molokai, and that their plea-yune action in this case was simply the result of a lack of knowledge of how to handle newspaper men and extend to them the common courtesy which is their just due.

Now that the loan bill has reached the House, the members are seriously considering the advisability of making the bonds redeemable after five years. This is the heart of the future bondholder made glad. The bill as passed by the Senate provides that the bonds may be redeemed at any time by the payment of a five per cent. premium. This clause was inserted so that the Government would be in a position to refund its entire indebtedness. The House would have favored the refunding bill if an opportunity had been given for an expression of opinion, and now it appears to be prepared to insert a feature in the new loan act that will at least put over half a million dollars of the public loan without the vale of possible refunding. It is true that to take up this loan within five years will practically increase the interest to something like seven per cent. It is also true that unless the 1896 loan can be redeemed and again floated at a lower rate of interest it will be allowed to run the full term of the bonds. With the possibilities of refunding and annexation in view, this country cannot afford to allow its bonded indebtedness to be tied up in long term bonds.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday, May 24th, was the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, a name that will go down along the stream of history among the brightest of the names both in the past and present.

For fifty-nine years she has sat on the throne of the United Kingdom, and those fifty-nine years mark an era in the history of the world. The manners of mankind have made a marked change and advance since Queen Victoria came to the throne. Anyone who will pick up Thackeray's lecture on George the Fourth and contrast the picture, the standard of life in those times with the standard now must be struck with the change. Material prosperity there has been but it is the moral influence of a good woman at the head of a great nation a good woman who has had strength of character enough to make her influence felt that has made the greatness of Victoria's reign.

People may not like the policy of the Government, they may not like the ruler's pride, but it is the narrowness of certain classes that they cannot deny the beauty of the world with influence.

of the virtues of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

TEMPERANCE AND WINE.

The beautiful inconsistency in booming Minister Damon's wine bill as at once a measure to promote temperance and benefit the California wine dealers is brought out in the report of the Committee on Commerce presented to the Senate on Friday. To carry out the temperance features of the bill—if there are any—it should, as Senator Baldwin suggests, an increase in the import duty on wines from 18 to 21 per cent. alcoholic strength. Yet if Senator Baldwin's idea is carried out the country will be open to the accusation of increasing import duties on wines, thereby showing its ingratitude for the benefits of the Reciprocity treaty.

The tariff measure introduced from the Executive has put the country between the devil and the deep sea. If the bill is killed it will furnish a handle for the calamity howlers in California, and if passed as a "temperance measure" the temperance advocates ought to be ashamed of it. It is said that politics makes queer bedfellows, and certainly this bill creates a queer combination when it mixes up temperance with the wine business. The law might well be passed provided it is amended so that the exemption from duty will take effect two years—instead of one—from the date the bill becomes a law. By that time the next Legislature will be in session and sufficient time will have elapsed for the members to have considered a general tariff law that will contain fewer incongruities than this scheme.

MORE COPIES OF REPORTS.

It is a pertinent question for some legislator to ask, why such a small number of the departmental reports have been supplied for public use. If there is one thing that should be scattered broadcast throughout this country, as well as the United States, it is the biennial reports of the various departments. The report of the Board of Education has already run out and the Government has to go to the expense of having another lot printed. There certainly cannot be too many copies of this report and those of other departments distributed among the people. Furthermore, every member of the United States Congress ought to be supplied with copies of every report published for the Legislature. Possibly some of the documents would be consigned to an occasional Congressional wastebasket, but the officials of this country would be in a position to state that if the Congressmen don't know the condition of our affairs it is their own fault. In practicing economy in this feature of national expense the Government is displaying false economy.

So long as the facts concerning Hawaii are gleaned from meagre newspaper reports we may expect some of the United States officials to look upon Hawaii as a howling wilderness. Possibly more reports have been printed than has been the previous custom, but even in that case the number is still too small. The cost of printing twice the number now in circulation would be a mere bagatelle. It is the first copies that cost money, and three or four hundred can be added without any appreciable drain upon the public purse. There is nothing gained by being parsimonious in dealing out information that is authentic and the kind of information that is wanted by men studying the annexation problem. The Government should not wait for requests for information, it should be placed where it will be on hand at any and all times.

TWO CONSTITUTIONS.

Professor Bryce, than whom there is no greater authority upon constitutional law, has been analyzing the constitutions of the two South African Republics in the pages of the "Fortnightly."

The constitution of the Orange River Republic is a short document, that of the Transvaal is long and not nearly so clear.

What chiefly interests one who knows the conditions and ways in these islands is to contrast these constitutions with our own. In some measure they are like ours, as in the case of members of the Cabinet, or what officers are tantamount to that, not having a vote in either House. On the other hand the President has the right to address the House on all questions personally and it is by their own eloquence on the floor of the Legislative assembly that the Presidents of the two republics have been able to wield the immense influence that they do. This is entirely different from the American system upon which our own is modeled. Whether such a feature is an advantage is a question. But the South African President has no right of veto and in this direction has far less power than President Dole.

The church question is another interesting feature in these constitutions. In each there is a State church recog-

nized, viz., the Dutch Reformed Church. But in the Transvaal republic the constitution is very strict. It says that the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church as fixed by the Synod of Dort in 1618 and 1619 shall be supported by the people, that none who are not members of that church are eligible for election, and that no "Roman Catholic churches nor Protestant churches save those which teach the doctrine of the Heidelberg Catechism shall be permitted within the republic." This is religious intolerance with a vengeance. Though of late the sections have fallen into desuetude, still no person not a Protestant can be elected to office, and the President still must be a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. We have built our republic on the broad and wide line of thorough religious tolerance. The religion of a man is no bar to his occupying any public office.

Another point besides inequality in religion is the inequality of color. No one, in these so-called Republics of the South, whose father or mother belonged to any native race, "up to and including the fourth generation, can obtain any civil rights or hold land." This seems a most iniquitous provision. It has not fallen into desuetude, as part of the religious sections have, but is rigidly enforced, so that a man having but one-sixteenth part of dark blood in his veins can own no land or have any civil rights.

There may be things to say against our constitution, but the framers certainly had the ideas of tolerance and liberality in their minds when they framed it. It is well sometimes to see what laws others live under in order to enable us to better appreciate those we live under ourselves.

KATE FIELD.

(IN MEMORIAM)

A voice through the whispering trees,
Hear it!
A voice o'er the murmuring seas,
Fear it!
What message bears this voice afar,
Fair Islands of the Western Star?
It bears the message, "Duty done,"
'Mid lava beds and tropic sun,
It tells of triumphs nobly won,
A life's work ended!
How, spite of woman's feeble frame,
Kate Field has surely left a name
Upon the mighty scroll of fame,
With honor blended.

To raise us to a loftier height,
To bring us to the purer light,
The weak to aid, the wrong to right,
She'd ever strive,
But death has made her cease her quest
For truth, God grant that she may rest
Amid the mansions of the blest
For aye in Heaven!

This message send to lands afar,
Fair Islands of the Western Star!
A voice through the whispering trees,
Farewell!
A voice o'er the murmuring seas,
Life's knell!

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

DEPARTURE OF THE CORONET

Trim Little Yacht Sails for Japan on a Scientific Trip.

The American schooner yacht Coronet, Arthur Curtiss James, commander, hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning and sailed for Japan on her scientific expedition shortly after 3:30 p. m. A large number of the society people of Honolulu were on the wharf to say goodbye, bringing with them a profusion of flowers in the shape of leis and bouquets, and baskets of island fruits for the departing visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Graham and Miss Belle Carter went out on the yacht, returning on the pilot boat. Just after the yacht cleared the Pacific Mail wharf she fired the customary salute of one gun. President Dole and A. St. M. Macintosh accompanied the Coronet for quite a distance out. The Coronet will undoubtedly make a very fast trip to Japan.

Circuit Court.

Bishop Willis has filed his final account as guardian of Minnie Hardy (nee Bolster) and has been discharged by Judge Carter.

An execution has been issued against E. W. Palau for \$28.45, in suit brought by J. M. Monsarrat.

Benson, Smith & Co. have appealed from the decision of the lower court giving judgment for \$45.83 in suit against Eytou Walker for \$64.17.

George Washington Smith has applied for letters of administration on the estate of his late wife, Addie N. Smith, valued at \$13,000. Hearing set for June 26th.

Judge Carter has signed decrees of foreclosure and sale of property of estate of Walter Murray Gibson. P. C. Jones is commissioner of sale under \$10,000 bond.

An amendment to decree has been filed by plaintiffs to include certain lands omitted from original decree.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McIN-TYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TA-LULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation, WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor, DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor, and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that said property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alaiala Hall) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu, located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mil-lan and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Millan street 261 feet; from the end of the front House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 47 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 1-9 125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from H. W. Keawemahua to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I. L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 8516, and others, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-168.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Hialekuan mentioned in deed of Emma Kalo, makai and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 15th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kalo and Kalama to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 82, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 85198, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1190.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Kahe so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 6897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7098, and in deed from L. H. Hale, to W. M. Gibson, dated May 15th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapa, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. C. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 25.5 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 369.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kalo and Kalama to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 380, and in deed of Kalo and Kalama to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kalo and Kalama to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uilama Peahoa and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8656, Royal Patent 5137, containing 38 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All the land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 527-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Punalai, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 8417, B. conveyed by Kamaoka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,438, containing 772-100 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1885, of record in Liber 19, folio 407.

Tenth.—All the land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1887, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 282.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keawemahua and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 104.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 203, to Kaina conveyed by K. Kaama, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 9, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai, known as the Estate of W. M. Gibson, was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882 and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomau containing 9078 acres, and of Kanoku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Keala Apana, expiring June 24, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7073 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 100 horses, more or less, also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4)

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kio Nabalaela to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108 folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Wahoakahu to J. M. Perry, dated November 4, 1879, of record in Liber 63, folio 135, to secure the sum of \$310, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55 folios 450-2 to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson, as tenant-in-trust, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

UNION MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company, held at their office, Kohala, May 18, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry H. Renton.
Vice-President, J. Renton.
Treasurer, T. R. Walker.
Secretary, W. P. McDougall.
Auditor, T. R. Keyworth.
W. P. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

4311-St 1762-St

WAIKAEA MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held this 25th day of May, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, at Honolulu, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Theo. H. Davies.
Vice-President—Thos. R. Walker.
Treasurer—F. M. Swanzey.
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth.
Auditor—T. R. Keyworth.
E. W. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 25th, 1896. 1762-Sta

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
C. G. Ballentyne, Treasurer.
W. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
J. B. Castle, Auditor.

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.

Honolulu, May 21, 1896.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

4309-St 1761-St

YACHT CORONET DESERTERS.

One is Put in Irons and Taken Aboard Before Departure.

Two sailors deserted from the yacht Coronet Sunday night. One was not molested by the authorities and he will be allowed to remain in Honolulu, since he is a persona non grata aboard ship. Captain Evans captured the other one in a Japanese shop off Nuuanu avenue. He was arrested and taken aboard the yacht shortly before her departure for Japan in the afternoon. He is an ngly fellow and will probably have to be kept in irons for a few days until he has had time to study the situation. The place of the other man will be taken by a deserter from the ship Dirigo, who has been in jail since the departure of that vessel for Japan.

Were Convicted.

M. Carvalho, J. Enos, J. R. Muniz, J. Rodrigues, Manuel Juan and Manuel Jordain, who were convicted in the Circuit Court yesterday on a charge of rioting, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Carter to one month's imprisonment. Notice of motion for new trial was made.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEGISLATURE HAS SEVEN DAYS MORE.

Ruling On The "Ninety-Day"
Question Accepted.

LICENSE BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Non-Concur in Many House Amend-
ments—Wine Bill Goes Back to
Committee—Physicians Hauled Over
Coals—Routine Work in House.

Eighty-third Day.

MONDAY, May 25.

The Senate received an invitation from the Geo. W. De Long Grand Army Post to attend the Memorial day exercises on Saturday. On motion of Senator McCandless the invitation was accepted.

The Committee on Passed Bills reported a number of measures presented to the President for signature.

The Public Health Committee reported favorably on the bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. Consideration of the bill to provide for using the water of Wailuku river was deferred till Tuesday.

The wine bill came up on second reading. Senator Baldwin wanted the bill referred back to the committee in order to make some provision for exempting beer from duty. Beer was a beverage with a small percentage of alcohol, and there was no reason why it should not be included.

Minister Damon said beer had nothing to do with the case. This is a bill that deals with wines, and he would like to see it pass on its merits. Neither the bill nor the reports of the committee said anything about beer, and it was useless to bring this new feature in.

Senator Schmidt opposed sending the bill back to the committee.

Senator Lyman thought the Liquor Commission report and bill covered the matter.

The bill was finally referred back to the committee by a vote of 11 to 2.

The license bill as amended by the House was then taken up. Sections 55, 56 and 57, relating to doctors and dentists, had been stricken out by the House. Senator McCandless moved not to concur. The motion was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

Sections 68, 69 and 70, relating to license for lawyers, took the same course.

Section 71, making the livery stable license \$50, and \$25 for other districts, the Senate failed to concur in. The Senate also failed to concur in the amendment by the House relating to boarding houses. Section 78, relating to the number allowed by private families, took the same course.

Section 79, relating to merchandise, was concurred in. The \$10 special license on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes was accepted. The Senate concurred in the amendment to the section relating to penalties.

The Senate did not concur in the milk license amendment; penalty for infringement on the law was accepted; non-concurred in striking out Section 87; concurred in notary public license.

Section 101, relating to tailors, was stricken out by the House; Senate concurred. Section 102, making a special \$10 tobacco license, was accepted; draymen's license took the same course.

Section 108 was accepted as amended. The sections in which the Senate failed to concur were referred to a conference committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, House bill No. 46, regulating the practice of medicine, came up for second reading with the report of the Committee on Public Health. The committee recommended that the bill pass.

Senator Holstein wanted to know why the word "herself" had been stricken out in the first section. This excluded ladies from obtaining a physician's license. He believed this was a physician's trust and clinch bill, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Minister Damon said that the Attorney General had told him that many cases of malpractice had occurred, and a measure to regulate the practice of medicine was quite necessary. This bill prevented many so-called physicians from tinkering with people unless they have a proper license.

Senator Holstein said that what made him speak of the bill as a clinch bill was that in Section 3 the Board of Health could not accept the diploma of a physician without the recommendation of a board of examining physicians. This put the Board of Health and the applicant in the hands of three physicians, who could do what they liked.

Minister Cooper was called and stated that the word "herself" was left out because the word was unnecessary. The necessity for the bill had been evidenced by cases of malpractice that had come to the attention of the Board of Health.

Senator Rice—Would not this bill prevent people, not physicians, in the country districts giving medicine?

Minister Cooper—No, it would not. The word practice is a technical term and refers to people following a profession. The clause relating to gratuitous practice was inserted because certain people when taken up for malpractice might attempt to escape the penalty by the statement that they were not licensed physicians. Minister Cooper thought the bill was a wise one and was intended to give the Board of Health proper authority to guard the community against quacks.

Senator Holstein's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and Section 1 was passed as read. Section 2 passed.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out Section 3, which creates a board of

examining physicians. He thought this was making a double barreled trust. The Board of Health was competent to examine physicians.

Minister Cooper said this section was requested by the physicians of the Board of Health. They did not want to be placed in the position of passing upon the character of the physicians. The Dental Association had an examining board, and a medical examining board was the usual thing in other countries. The Board of Health wished to have the applicant examined by physicians entirely independent of the Board of Health.

Senator Baldwin thought this medical examining board was a good feature.

Senator McCandless still maintained that Section 3 created a narrow physicians' trust. The Board of Health was competent to pass on the qualifications of physicians.

Minister Damon said the physicians in the Board of Health served without pay, and it was a relief for them to be free from passing upon the ability of men in their own profession.

Senator McCandless' motion to strike out was lost and the section passed as read.

In Section 5 Senator McCandless moved that the whole board of examining physicians be appointed for a year, and not for "one, two and three years." They should all be appointed for a certain period and all go out of office at the end of that time.

Minister Damon said that the method of appointing proposed in the bill was much better than creating a new board every one or two years.

Senator McCandless' motion was lost and the section passed as read, making the first appointments for one, two and three years and all subsequent appointments for three years.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were passed with slight changes, as recommended by the committee. These sections relate to the administration of the law and provide for revoking licenses for cause, etc. The bill then passed the second reading as a whole. The third reading was set for Thursday.

President Wilder appointed Senators Waterhouse, Rice and Holstein to serve on the license bill conference committee.

Minister Cooper called attention to the fact that the Legislature had been in session eighty-three days instead of seventy-five, as stated in the minutes. The Executive had ruled that the ninety days should include the number of days since the Legislature was opened.

Senator Holstein wanted to know if the Executive would extend the time of the session.

The Minister replied that the President had not said he would not extend the session, but he was very desirous that the work of the session should be finished in the allotted time.

At the suggestion of President Wilder it was voted to change the minutes of the session to make the number of days agree with the ruling of the Executive.

House of Representatives.

Shortly before the opening of the House yesterday morning a snap shot of the Representatives found them in the following positions:

Rep. Cluney watching Clerk Keola write out a check for him.

Rep. Kamaoaha trying to pull Rep. Winston's leg and falling.

Rep. Hala looking off into the distance and thinking of far-away Maui.

Rep. Winston feeling of a very sore spot on his right instep, which he says he got from working on Sunday.

Rep. Rycroft wondering as to the advisability of lighting a cigar.

Rep. Pali appearing to be busy.

House was called to order, but only six members being present, a tedious wait became necessary.

After reading of the minutes, Minister Cooper said that the Clerk had read the minutes of the "seventy-fourth" day. It should really be the "eighty-third" day. The days upon which there had been no sessions had not been taken into account. Only six days of the session remained.

Rep. Winston—Can the work be finished in that time?

Minister Cooper—That I am not prepared to say.

Rep. Rycroft—Would it be proper to ask the President now for an extension of time?

Minister Cooper—You had better wait a few days until near the completion of the work. You will then be able to state your case more forcibly. The President spoke to me this morning and asked how the work was getting along. I answered that the House was working diligently.

He seemed very anxious that the work be completed within the allotted time.

Minutes of the previous day adopted with Minister Cooper's amendment.

A communication from the Senate announced concurrence of that body in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 41, relating to appropriations for bills unpaid prior to December 31, 1895; also, selections of Senators Brown, Lyman and Rice as a special committee on Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that the following had been presented to the President for consideration: Bills relating to extension of streets in Honolulu; footbinding; right of eminent domain; field and staff officers; joint resolution on annexation; appropriations for bills unpaid prior to December 31, 1895; extension of certain streets in Honolulu and reappraisal of certain homesteads.

Rep. Bond announced his intention to introduce a bill relating to blindness of infants.

An invitation was received from the Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R., asking the House to participate in the observance of Memorial Day. The Secretary was instructed to answer the communication, thanking the Post for its kind invitation.

Section 44 of House Bill No. 47, relating to Bureau of Education, taken up for consideration. Minister Cooper had some suggestions to offer in amendment.

Section 44, the last, passed unani-

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

mously. Bill passed second reading. Ordered typewritten.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Kamaoaha presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee of the House be instructed to meet and confer with the Board of Health to find if there is any truth in the proposed scale of prices to be charged by the doctors for their services, as reported to have been adopted at a recent meeting of the doctors in session.

Rep. Kamaoaha explained that if the report was true, medical aid would be out of the question for a great many people. The License bill had been under the consideration of the House and the proposed license fee on doctors had been stricken out. One doctor had told the members that the matter of fees was simply a fabrication of the newspapers and that there was absolutely no truth in the thing at all. It was the opinion of Rep. Kamaoaha that the Sanitary Committee should confer with the Board of Health to seek information as to whether the doctors intended charging the proposed fees and to gather other points in regard to the matter. Resolution unanimously adopted.

Rep. Pali asked for leave of absence, on account of illness in his family. Granted.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

C. B. MAILE AND POLOALEA V. CHIN
WO COMPANY, LUM SING, TIN WO,
PAN LIEN, TUCK CHANG, HEE
SUN AND CHIT YEE.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.

In an action for rent upon a lease a tenant may show by way of defense (1) that the estate of his landlord had determined, or (2) that he had abandoned possession of the premises and given notice thereof to his landlord, and had since in good faith returned to one who had a paramount title and immediate right of possession.

OPINION OF THE COURT,

BY JUDD, C. J.

This is an action of debt to recover rent on a written lease for a term.

Several natives living in Waialua, Oahu, claiming to own various separate parcels of land joined in making a lease of the same to a number of Chinese. The rent was to be at a certain sum per acre of land to be cultivated and used as a rice plantation. Among the lessors was one Kaalulaula, claiming some nine acres of the land described in Royal Patent No. 333. The lease is dated July 7, 1890, and is for the term of twenty years. Kaalulaula, shortly before his death in 1894, made a conveyance of this land to the plaintiffs. The Chinese tenants paid rent to Kaalulaula, and after his conveyance continued to pay some to Poloalea, one of the plaintiffs. The suit is to recover rent to date of the action. It was claimed by the defendants, and evidence was introduced tending to prove the same, that on receiving notice from persons claiming to be the owners that defendants' lessor, Kaalulaula, had no title to the land, upon examination they were satisfied that the claim was true, and offered the possession of the land to Kaalulaula's grantees (plaintiffs), and abandoned the same, and after a reasonable time took a lease from Hattie Kekino, Makala (w) and her husband, Puou, who claim to be the real owners, and offered to prove the heirship from Manana, the original patentee, as follows: That Manana devised the land by will, dated in 1855, to Kehaahwa, his wife; Kaanaana, the brother of Kehaahwa, inherited it from her, and the land passed by inheritance to Kaanaana's daughter, Makala, and his granddaughter, Hattie Kekino. The defendants also offered to prove that Kaalulaula was a tenant at will, living on the land under Kaanaana, and offered certain probate records to prove that Kaalulaula had admitted this title to Kaanaana, having given evidence to this effect in proceedings in probate in the matter of the estate of Kekuahiwa in 1887.

The trial Court held that the evidence of the defendants did not prove a legal surrender, and that the defendants as lessees of the plaintiffs were estopped to deny their title, and refused to admit the evidence offered as to the title. The Bill of Exceptions disputes the correctness of these rulings. The position

of defendants is this: If they can show that Kaalulaula and his grantees are estopped to deny the title of the real owner, the heirs of Kaanaana, plaintiffs being tenants at will and not having asserted title in themselves, this estoppel now ensures to the benefit of defendants under their lease from the true owners, also they do not seek to deny the plaintiffs' title, but to show an affirmative title in themselves, from which any title the plaintiffs had was derived, also they claim that the title that Kaalulaula had, as a tenant at will, was terminated by the lease of the true owners to defendants. The interesting question as to whether this evidence was properly excluded is raised for the first time in our courts.

It is a general and well settled rule of law that a tenant cannot dispute his landlord's title. Disputing the landlord's title means the setting up of an incompatible and paramount title to defeat it. But there are exceptions to this rule, and cases arise where the rule would seem to apply on first sight, but which have circumstances which defeat its operation. 2 Taylor, L. & T., Sec. 708. In *Mays v. Dwight*, 82 Pa. St., 462, it was held that where fraud or deception is practiced by the landlord in inducing the tenant to accept the lease, or where the lease was made in ignorance of a material fact, the tenant is not estopped.

In *People v. Howlett*, 76 N. Y., 574, a tenant successfully pleaded that his lease was made to cover usury. "A tenant is not estopped to set up that his landlord's title is legally extinguished or terminated so that it no longer exists." *Ryder v. Marshall*, 66 Me., 170.

Lamson v. Clarkson, 113 Mass., 348, is authority that a tenant is not estopped to show that his landlord's title was only an estate for the life of another, which expired during the term, and thereby to justify his not paying rent to the landlord subsequently accrued.

Hillbourn v. Fogg et al., 99 Mass., 11, is to a similar effect. It is there held that a tenant is not estopped to deny that since his own entry into possession his lessors' title has expired, either by its own limitation, by the act of the lessor or by eviction by title paramount, and that when the estoppel is set up by one claiming as assignee of the lessor, the tenant may show that such assignment was ineffectual to pass the lessor's title. In this case Mrs. Hillbourn occupied her room as a tenant at will of Mrs. McGrath. McGrath made a written lease of the room to Fogg, who expelled Mrs. Hillbourn from the room. But Mrs. McGrath did not own the estate and was herself a tenant at will of the owner, and the court, per Gray, J., held that she (Mrs. McGrath) could not make a valid alienation which would give Fogg a better title than she had previously given to Mrs. Hillbourn. Mrs. Hillbourn was held not estopped to deny the validity of Mrs. McGrath's derivative title. This is followed in *Falmer v. Bowker*, 106 Mass., 317. *Bigelow on Estoppel*, p. 403, maintains the doctrine that a tenant is not estopped to allege that he was let into possession under a title from which the landlord's title was derived. The case from which this doctrine is taken is *Ford v. Ager*, 2 Hulston & Colman, 279. Here the defendants did not seek to dispute the plaintiff's title, but to show an affirmative title in themselves from which any title plaintiff had was derived.

To apply these principles to our case. On the defendants' statement Kaalulaula was a tenant at will of the heirs of Kaanaana (the true owners of the land) when he made the lease to the defendants. The lease of the true owners to defendants terminated the tenancy at will of Kaalulaula, and defendants may be permitted to show an affirmative title in themselves from the persons from whom their lessor, Kaalulaula, derived his title. See also *Doe et al. v. Higginbotham v. Barton*, 11 Ad. & E., 307, and *Holbrook v. Young*, 108 Mass., 83.

We think the defendants should have been allowed to prove the facts tendered.

The defendants also claimed that they notified the plaintiffs that they had ascertained that plaintiffs had no title to them and abandoned the possession, exercising no act of ownership thereon until they resumed possession under their new lease from the real owners. This was held by the court to be insufficient to show a surrender, the court holding that "a surrender must be by mutual agreement."

This is not accurate. An eviction to justify attornment may be actual or constructive. And a constructive eviction is when a lessee in order to prevent being actually expelled from the demised premises, yields the possession thereof, in good faith, to one who has a title paramount to that of the lessee and his lessor, and also a right to the immediate possession, and this is a good defense to an action for rent brought by the lessor. *Morse v. Goddard*, 13 Met., 177. In such case, says Shaw, C. J., where a tenant thus relies upon an ouster in fact, without judgment, he has the burden of proving the validity of the elder title, the actual entry under it and that he acted in good faith and without collusion with the party entering. Of course, a more voluntary attornment may not be pleaded. And in general the tenant should yield the possession to his landlord before taking a new lease from the real owner and claiming thereunder adversely to his former landlord.

2 Herman, Estoppel, Secs. 869-871.

On this misdirection we think the defendants are entitled to a new trial. At the close of plaintiffs' case the defendants moved for a non suit on the ground that it was not shown who were the partners in Chin Wo Company. This motion was denied and exception taken. The action was brought upon a written lease against Chin Wo Company and others under the very names in which the lease was made, executed and acknowledged, and the defendants including Chin Wo Company, answered under the same names. The lease was in evidence. Under these circumstances the motion was properly refused.

No new trial ordered.

A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiffs
Kinney & Ballou for defendants
Honolulu, May 18, 1896.

CLEANERS WORK FOR CHARITY.

Sale at Haalelea Lawn Nets
Neat Sum of \$425.

BRIGHT FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

Artistic Booths Presided Over by
Charming Helpers—Pretty Children
in Rainbow Costumes—Hawaiian
Band in Attendance—Event a Go.

The Gleaners are all wearing very happy countenances at present, for their lawn party at Haalelea Lawn Saturday afternoon, an event for which they worked with the energy that has characterized all their former efforts at gathering funds for Christian work, was a success beyond the hopes of the most sanguine.

As soon as the gates were opened at 2 p. m., people began to arrive, and at 3 o'clock the grounds were comfortably filled. Without counting those who had charge and assisted at the various tables, there were 320 people present.

The work of the Gleaners in putting up attractive booths and beautifying the grounds in various ways showed to good advantage and brought forth frequent expressions of merited praise.

The Hawaiian Band, stationed just to the right of the entrance, played delightful selections during the afternoon, which had the effect of putting every one in a very happy mood, especially when "Company D Minstrels" was played.

To the left and near one of the large trees on the lawn was the lemonade stand, calculated to entice the thirsty visitor. Miss Ellen Hopper and Miss Derby were in charge.

Next to this was the children's table, presided over by Miss Harriet Lewers, who was assisted by Miss Campbell, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Basford and Jennie Angus. The booth was decorated with white muslin and branches of the pepper tree. Here were the festive Brownies peeping forth in many decorations, the irresistible top, the colored toys of various kinds and all little articles calculated to bring joy to the hearts of children.

Standing next to this, out in the center of the lawn, was the flower booth, by right and by common consent the prettiest on the grounds. Bulrushes for the lower part and coconut leaves for the top, and all this bound about a frame of algaroba branches, gave to the booth the decided appearance of rusticity. Here and there in places calculated to present the most artistic appearance, were placed bunches of lilies, white and purple asters or other beautiful flowers, while intertwined among the coconut leaves and hanging gracefully from various points were sprays of vines. A long table at the mauka side of the booth was simply laden with malle, hima and other kinds of leis, together with bunches of various flowers. To the right was a smaller table entirely given up to button-hole bouquets. Misses Sadie Carter, Pauahi Judd, Mary Carter and Clara Fuller were kindly assisted by Messrs. Wm. Lewers, Armstrong Smith, B. Marx and Ensign H. H. Hough of the U. S. S. Adams, who did much of the decorating.

Opposite the flower booth, on the other side of the driveway, was the refreshment tent, an indispensable part of the lawn party. Mrs. Kleugel, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Thurston and Miss Sexton were assisted by a number of girls, who waited most gracefully on the ice-cream-and-cake-seeking part of the visitors.

On the mauka part of the grounds and nearest the stone wall was a table prettily arranged under a bread-fruit tree and laden with candy in little paper boxes. All the sweetmeats disappeared long before the end of the party. Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mrs. A. E. Nichols, Misses Paty and Smith were the ladies who had charge of this table.

Next came the paper booth, with Mrs. H. H. Williams, Misses Givvin, Huxtable, Kelley and Alexander in charge. This place was one of the main attractions of the afternoon on account of the fine work in paper that has lately become such an industry.

The tea garden under the palms was presided over by Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Chapin, Misses Ada Whitney, Ethel Rice and Edith Bond. Many a cup of the delightful beverage was taken in this pretty little spot.

The fancy table, just mauka of the house, was covered with Hawaiian and American flags artistically draped. Mrs. Ned Jones and Miss Agnes Judd attended to the wants of people here, and succeeded in taking in the largest sum of money of any table on the grounds.

Misses Gilman and Forbes attended the gate.

The reception committee was composed of Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. N. Damon, Miss Judd, Misses Belle Carter and Annie Forbes, and the executive committee of Miss Bolles and Miss Rhoda Green.

The main feature of the afternoon was the "Floral Rainbow," in charge of Misses Snow, Sorenson and Gilman. It was given twice during the afternoon.

But few of the people present had any idea of what the entertainment was to be, and were consequently agreeably surprised when they saw four little girls dressed in red come marching out of the front door of the house. They took their stand before the mound situated in front of the house and recited a verse on the roses, finishing by singing a little song on the same subject and walking up on the mound, the tall girl at the top and ranging on down to the smallest one at the foot. Next

came four girls in orange and representing tulips, and following these, groups of four in yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, representing dandelions, snowballs, corn-flowers, morning glories and violets respectively. Each group recited a verse, sang a song and ascended the mound. Then came a song in concert, closing with the sudden display of colors in paper corresponding with the various dresses and forming a very pretty rainbow. Edwin Hall and Morris Damon played on their violins to furnish the requisite key for the children.

Following were the amounts taken in at the various tables and booths: Gate, \$75.50; lemonade, \$8.00; children's booth, \$48.65; flower booth, \$35.00; refreshment tables, \$81.20; candy, \$41.50; paper, \$62.00; fancy table, \$113.35; tea garden, \$20.25. Total, \$485.45. Expenses should not amount to much more than \$60.00, leaving the Gleaners the neat little sum of \$425.00 as a reward for their labor.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

If you are interested in plows, read what the Pacific Hardware Co. says about the Secretary.

Postmaster General Oat left by the W. G. Hall yesterday morning for a tour of inspection of the postoffices on Hawaii.

In the match race yesterday between Schumann's Judah and Tom Hollinger's Margaret, the former won in three straight heats. Time, 2:47, 2:41 4-5, 2:35.

W. S. Luce will sell the celebrated race animals, Royalist and Antidote, at noon on June 1. This is a rare opportunity for race men to get hold of good stock.

Dr. Russell does not consider illness among plantation laborers the result of neglect on the part of managers, but "to our wrong conception of health and disease."

George Davis, uncle of Lucy Peabody, died on Saturday last and was buried from his late residence, Vineyard street, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. E. A. Williams conducted the funeral.

The Legislature has only six more working days, as explained by Minister Cooper in the House of Representatives yesterday morning. The President does not wish to extend the time.

In the match shoot between the Police and Sharpshooters at Iwilei butts Saturday afternoon the latter won with a score of 403 to 401. The police are not at all discouraged and are anxious to have another match.

Consul General Mills requests that parties in the city who loaned Miss Field books or pamphlets to send a description of the same to him, in order that he may return the articles to the proper parties.

The real property in the Gibson estate will be sold at auction, under decree of foreclosure and sale, in front of Alioli Hall on August 26, at noon. A description of the property appears in another column.

Since the Medical Association adopted its new schedule of prices the patent medicine dealers are looking for a big boom in business. A book agent selling "Every Family Its Own Doctor" now has an opportunity to make a ten strike.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



Sarah I. Griffin.

Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"

"It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sars

AN ABLE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT DOLE.

The Early History of Punahou
Mission School.

ORIGINAL GIFT FROM H. BINGHAM.

The Building of the First School—Character of the Pupils—Advancement of the Studies—The Gift of Mr. Bingham—Future of the Oahu College.

Following is the address delivered by President Dole at the dedicatory services of the Pauahi Hall Thursday night.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The progress of any school of vigorous growth is to some extent marked by its successive school houses. They are significant sometimes of scant resources and of areas of difficulty, sometimes of advancement in wealth or increase of patronage; occasionally one speaks eloquently of devotion to natural science with its tower of stone lifting a telescope toward the skies, or in its harmonious proportions and artistic detail tells of a refined and aesthetic quality of educational sentiment. Of the higher and paramount qualities of school work they cannot give direct evidence. The teacher's fidelity to his high ideals leaves no mark in stone, and his success in weaving these ideals into the characters of his pupils cannot be recorded in the architectural features of school houses.

Although Punahou School is generally credited with having opened in 1842, I learn from its oldest pupil, the Rev. Oramel H. Gulick, that the real start was made in 1841. Ancient letters in my possession corroborate this. In the old Bingham residence, a small adobe building which stood a few yards east of the place where the present Dole Hall now stands, the school was begun with a small class of children. Although this use was but temporary, yet the little sitting room of the Rev. Hiram Bingham's home, which he had with noble self-sacrifice given, with the wide acres about it, was in truth the birthplace of Punahou School and Oahu College.

While this preliminary teaching was thus carried on, workmen were busy on the double quadrangle which, with some changes in its details, has until a recent date been so familiarly known as Punahou School. This was at first a one-story building with a ground plan like the capital letter E, enclosing on three sides two square courts. One-half of the middle wing between the courts was reserved as a school room, and for ten years it was the school room. Here school was regularly opened July 11th, 1842, with about fifteen pupils, varying in age from seven to twelve years.

This was Punahou's first permanent school house. With its adobe walls made of good Punahou soil, its timbers and rafters out of the Manoa forests, its roof of thatch from the sides of Round Top, and its plastered and whitewashed exterior and interior from the coral limestone and beach sand of the Kewalo reefs, it was in a sense "to the manner born." It told a story of limited resources, of plain living, and of the high sense of the missionary fathers of the value of education; it told more than this, hitherto they had fought heathenism and had striven to save souls for heaven with both hands, with perhaps scarce a thought of a new social life for the Hawaiian community; they had shipped away their children to the United States at a tender age to remove them from heathenish influences and to give themselves more freedom for their work.

But now a radical change was taking place in their attitude toward the missionary enterprise. A part of this change was, undoubtedly, unconscious, and was influenced by various causes—the social life already existing in Honolulu, the pain of family separations, the glimmering light of perchance of the truth that their warfare was not solely a spiritual one; but be that as it may, this little school house with its adjacent wings for eating, sleeping, and social intercourse, was evidence of a new departure. No more children were to be sent around Cape Horn to heart-breaking experiences of homesickness; the new generation was to take its chances henceforward in the new land and become a part of the growing society of the Islands, to influence it, or be influenced by it, as the case might be, according to individual achievement in character building.

These ten years of the conduct of the school in the middle wing were years of pioneer work. The institution was poor in material resources. Economy had to be practiced in managing the finances. The food supply to a great extent came from the school farm, the work of which was largely done by the boys, working several hours daily. During this period Rice and Dole halls were built replacing a portion of the one-story quadrangles and the north and south wings were extended.

The school was at first a large family of children. The pupils came from homes where there were plenty of books and where education was valued more than money. According to the standards of the present day they were poor, but by those of that period they were in comfortable circumstances.

It is not difficult to picture the July 11, 1842. Some of the children were strangers to each other. Those from

the isolated homes of the other islands were undoubtedly homesick and shy. One of them was by his own account so overwhelmed with despair as his father, who had brought him to school, said good-bye and disappeared through the front gate, that not being able to think of anything more expressive of his emotions, he ran his head against one of the veranda posts. The children from Honolulu, in the majority on that day and already the term of the Honolulu clan of the succeeding years, were eager and confident. Not much studying was possible, but a great deal of talking was accomplished in recess and after school was dismissed. Boys were exchanged about school books and teachers and cows and gingerbread. Perchance some lifelong friendships were begun over the noon lunch pails.

The time came at length when more commodious quarters were necessary for the school. The second school house, from which Oahu College is now promoted into Pauahi Hall, was built in response to this need. It has been in constant use for forty-four years. It tells also of limited finances and abundance from luxury, and it stands as a monument of the fidelity with which its builder, Mr. Rice, made the most of unpromising and unskilled labor. Built of uncut stone from Rocky Hill, and lime burnt on the grounds from coral stone, and lumber from Oregon, which had to be reduced to required sizes at the Punahou saw-pits, it was evidence of solid growth, of larger demands and of confidence in the future of the school. It was a recognition of the growing importance of the social life of the Islands. It represented an era of wider acquaintance with the world. It began to have pupils who represented wealth. Some increase of polish was discernable. Social matters began to assume a greater importance.

From a school for the children of the missionaries, Punahou had already opened its doors to others, and it soon became national in character. A larger variety of origin, race and traditions became visible among the pupils.

This development and various other considerations, prominent among which was the supposed promising business outlook of the country, resulting from the discovery of gold in California, led the trustees early in the history of the second school house, and thus the school into a college, and the institution received the new name, Oahu College. The competition, however, of foreign colleges and the collateral advantages of change of scene and change of teachers have proved too great for the success of this enterprising plan. No pupils could be found to complete a regular college course at Punahou, and the institution remains in fact a high school or academy.

The forty-four years of usefulness of this school house have covered the greater part of the history of Punahou, and a large part of Hawaiian history as well. They have seen many changes and vicissitudes in the school. There have been times of prosperity and large attendance of pupils, and periods of depression and anxiety. Public interest became centered in the school in an increased degree until it became possible with popular assistance to connect Rice and Dole Halls by the present brick building in place of the old one-story building with its store rooms and kitchen; at the same time the three old picturesque wings were removed, which left the pleasant quadrangles with their many associations only a memory. The establishment of Punahou School in Honolulu soon followed.

During this period ten instructors presided successively over the educational work and administered the affairs of Punahou, assisted by seventy-five teachers, besides the teaching force at the Punahou Preparatory School.

Away back in the forties, in the early years of Punahou School, there were two young men from the United States living in Honolulu, who used to come up to Punahou on Saturdays to play base ball or "Aipuni" with the boys. One of these young men was William L. Lee, afterwards Chief Justice of our Supreme Court; the other was Charles R. Bishop, and his relations with Punahou thus incidentally begun developed at length into a devotion to the interests of the school, which has been a most conspicuous factor in its progress. For many years, as one of the trustees of Oahu College, Mr. Bishop has been a wise and faithful adviser in the administration of its affairs. As time went on he began to take upon his own shoulders a part of its financial burdens, and especially to promote the enlargement of its facilities through large personal outlays of money. The natural history building, known as the Bishop Hall of Science, was his gift. The more Mr. Bishop gave to the cause of education the more he seemed to feel like giving—the satisfaction of it grew on him. It was his aid that made the erection of Pauahi Hall possible, though a minor part of the cost has come from the college revenues. A most valuable feature of this new school house is the beautiful organ, whose rich harmonies you have already enjoyed—the gift of Mrs. Samuel N. Castle in memory of her late husband, who was for a generation or more a trustee and the treasurer of the school.

These are object lessons of the greatest value to the Hawaiian community, with its threatened financial prosperity, the lesson of wealth consecrated to the cause of humanity—perhaps the only respectable excuse for the amassment of riches. It tells in language beyond the power of words of the blessedness which comes to those who lift the world upward by the lever of wealth, with their own hands on the lever.

Tonight we receive these gifts from them and dedicate Pauahi Hall to education. This occasion represents a new departure for Punahou, by which it enters a field of larger promise in educational matters, with greater opportunities of keeping in touch with modern thought and of making itself in every sense an inspiring influence in all Hawaiian educational work.

It represents a new era of increased resources and of larger expectations, but an era also with obstacles to study in the way of the influences of wealth and luxury and worldliness.

It testifies to development in taste and esthetic sentiment.

There may be danger in this advance. There may be something lost in the absence of the old simpler life of early Punahou, with its freedom from distracting influences in its studious atmosphere. Yet, we must admit it, the larger horizon with all its dangers and distractions is the best growth of sweet and sturdy manly and womanly character.

While I congratulate the pupils who will pursue their studies in this splendid temple of learning, with all its comforts and conveniences and facilities, I wish also to caution you that there is no essential difference in condition between you and the boys and girls of the old school room in the middle wing. It is always the inward impulse that is the ground of success. No one gets up the hill of science without climbing; one may go on foot or on stilts or on a bicycle, he may go barefoot or wear top boots, but climb he must.

Punahou has from the beginning been a place where education has meant character making, where the highest life has ever been held up as the incentive to effort, where the question what one is going to be is more important than the other question, what one is going to know. I believe that it is essential that this shall be its paramount quest in the promising future that lies before it.

The progress of the school has been an evolution. It has advanced in obedience to an inward impulse and an outward demand. They could not make a college of it in 1855 because the impulse and the environment did not call for a college. The time may come when the dream of the trustees of that period may be more than realized in a university which shall be the natural fruit of past and future growth. It is evident that the school is growing and will keep pace with the social and material development of the Hawaiian Islands.

During its past history Punahou has asked in the contemporary timidity of asking questions. It has been chary of pushing scientific studies in certain directions. We have sometimes gone out of our way to avoid certain localities which contained the crumbling remains of old views of things, and have whistled betimes as we hurried by. But we have progressed somewhat with the rest of the world, and I am assured that the time is near at hand when Punahou will no longer hesitate to ask any question of the watchers for the coming light. She will ask the student of the records written in the seed and the flower, the egg and the butterfly, the cell and the man, for God's latest message, and will not be afraid of the answer.

IT LOOKS LIKE A PHYSICIANS' TRUST

They Fight "Iniquitous" License
But Increase Their Fees.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO GET ILL.

The Doctors Adopt California Prices.
End of the Convention—The Discussion of Fee Bill Keeps Physicians Away—Some Medicos Object.

The secretary read a communication from the secretary of the Pan-American Medical Congress requesting the names of officers of the Congress to be elected here and of such physicians as would like to attend or submit papers to the Congress, which is to be held in the City of Mexico in November next.

Dr. Russell was invited to send a paper and he promised to do so. When the minutes of the previous meeting were read Dr. Russell called the attention of the Advertiser to the fact that his paper, read on Thursday, was on "Our Health Policy," not on "Social Life." The correction is here made.

A letter from Dr. Myers regarding the law to be drafted and presented to the Legislature was read.

The resolution offered by Dr. Russell relative to the appointment of a committee to collect papers bearing on cases which may come to them in practice was taken up for general discussion.

Dr. Russell did not think that the members of the association now located in the country districts could be here each annual meeting. He felt sure something would come to their notice during a twelve months that would be of value to the society, and he wanted them to make note of them. He wanted these papers safely kept so that when the members did come from the country they would be able to examine them.

Dr. Weddick of Kauai thought an addition should be made providing for the Board of Health supplying the society with a place for keeping these papers as well as specimens which may be sent in.

It was not deemed necessary by several members and the motion was not seconded.

The fee bill was then taken up and Dr. Russell was requested to read the following law, which is a copy of the

obnoxious California law, with a view to restricting the limit of population as well as to discourage illness.

MEDICAL FEE BILL		
For one ordinary visit	\$ 5 00	
For one night visit from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m.	10 00	20 00
For additional patients in the same family, extra charge	10 00	25 00
For the first consultation	10 00	25 00
For each following consultation (Fees for consultation will be charged to the attending physician well as to the consulting physician.)	10 00	25 00
For office advice and treatment in ordinary cases	2 50	5 00
For treatment with the galvanic current, or galvanocautery, or similar applications	5 00	20 00
For microscopical examinations of the skin and other dejecta	10 00	25 00
For special examinations	10 00	25 00
For ordinary obstetrical cases (After the fifth day visits will be charged at ordinary rates.)	25 00	100 00
For instrumental and extraordinary obstetrical cases	50 00	300 00
For vaccination and hypodermic injection	1 50	10 00
For treatment of venereal disease	10 00	20 00
For visits outside of the city, per hour—day or night	10 00	25 00
(For the distance upon court outside the city.)		
Letter of advice or written opinion	5 00	25 00
For examination involving a question of law in a case, on which the physician may be subpoenaed to attend court	100 00	
For attendance upon court, per hour or part of an hour	20 00	
For administering anaesthetics	10 00	25 00
For assistance in surgical operations to each assistant	10 00	100 00
For post mortem examinations	50 00	250 00
For post mortem examinations involving legal questions	500 00	1000 00
Examination of refraction of eyes	25 00	50 00

SURGICAL FEE BILL.

FIRST CLASS.

Capital Operations, or Operations of Unusual Difficulty or Gravity.

Such as: 1. Amputation of large limbs; 2. Compound fractures and dislocations of large bones; 3. Excision and resection of large joints and bones; 4. Ligation of large arteries; 5. Removal of large strictures; 6. Transfusion of blood; 7. Trepanning of the cranium; 8. Cleft palate; 9. Operations for cancer; artificial pupil and enucleation of the eye; 10. Operation for stone in the bladder; 11. Strangulated hernia; 12. Vesico-vaginal and vesicorectal fistula; 13. Fistula of the genital organs; 14. Difficult plastic operations; 15. All operations involving general anesthesia; 16. Hysterectomy; 17. Major operation.

SECOND CLASS.

Operations of Secondary Importance.

Such as: 1. Simple fractures and dislocations of smaller bones; 2. Ligation of arteries of secondary size; 3. Radical cure of hydrocele; 4. Pericystitis of the thorax; 5. Removal of breasts; 6. Hare-lip; 7. Operations on urethral strictures; 8. Trephining of the larynx; 9. Intubation of the larynx; 10. Plastic operations of the eye; 11. Removal of cataract.

THIRD CLASS.

Minor Operations.

Such as: 1. Amputations of fingers and toes; 2. Excisions of small cysts or tumors, not involving important organs; 3. Tenotomy; 4. Excision of the tonsils, where anaesthetics are administered; 5. Strabismus operations; 6. Sclerotomy; 7. Nasal drill operation; 8. Retrocaval adenoid vegetation operation; 9. Operation for laceration of cervix uteri, etc.

FOURTH CLASS.

Such as: 1. For reducing fractures or dislocations of fingers or toes; 2. Excision of tonsils or nasal polyp; 3. Suturing recent wounds; 4. Opening ordinary abscesses; 5. Catheterization; 6. Torsion of hydrocele; 7. Tapping for ascites; 8. Incision and probing of the lacrimal duct; 9. Piercing operation; 10. Reducing fractures of the nose; 11. Paracentesis tympani; 12. Removal of foreign body from auditory meatus.

The foregoing charges are for the performance of the operation only. For subsequent visits and office attendance charges are to be made as in ordinary cases of disease, the fee being always in proportion to the time occupied and the trouble and responsibility incurred.

For operations and services not enumerated in the foregoing lists, charges will be made according to their nature and importance, at rates as nearly corresponding to the same as practicable.

While the Medical Profession recognizes the claims of charity upon its members, yet, inasmuch as the above list of charges is founded upon a just consideration of the services performed, it will be considered a duty on the part of the profession to conform thereto whenever the circumstances of the patient do not clearly forbid it.

All bills are considered due and payable immediately after the services are rendered. Physicians, surgeons and specialists shall have the right to ask a retaining fee from their patients in extraordinary cases.

One dollar for each mile each way will be charged in cases where attendance is required in the country.

Dr. Myers said he liked the bill first rate because he had been used to some of the fees charged, but he thought it would be a dead letter for a time, because the people were accustomed to low prices. Some physicians might underbid in order to get practice. Personally he liked the bill.

Dr. Russell said living, not social life, was 25 per cent higher than in San Francisco, where the bill was framed. He saw no reason why the price should not be proportionately larger.

Dr. Howard doubted the practicability of the scheme, for the reason that the people here as a rule were not as well fixed financially as those in San Francisco. He was used to even higher prices, but that was in Chicago. Dr. Emerson considered it inadvisable to adopt this bill, as it could not be enforced. Some of the prices named were really higher than they could expect to collect.

Dr. Howard did not want to be considered an advocate of low prices; he favored high prices.

Dr. Ryder said he was struck by the low prices charged by the physicians. He believed patients would appreciate the physicians more if the prices were higher.

When the motion was put a half-dozen seconds responded. Dr. Emerson wanted the bill sent to a committee. He considered Dr. Russell's bill impracticable and not one that should be obligatory on the society. Considered Dr. Russell's statement pure nonsense.

Dr. Howard favored prompt action on the bill. The program of the convention had been published and it was known that the fee bill was to be discussed today, and yet not a quarter of the physicians of the city were present. Their place was at the convention no matter what amount of business they had. He for one had not seen his office since the convention began.

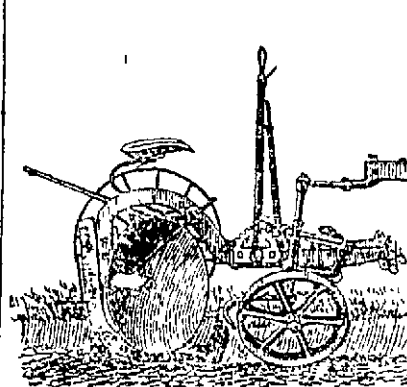
A general discussion followed on the proposition to refer to a committee. On vote the fee bill passed.

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The best Lubricants manufactured.

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Whooping Cough

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Are Speedily Relieved by the use of

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It is now an admitted fact that all zymotic diseases, as Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Asthma, Croup, Measles, Diphtheria, and Hay Fever, are generated by the agency of bacteria and other low forms of life. These bacteria develop with great rapidity, mainly in the air passages, where medicine with difficulty reaches them. Atomizers, Spraying machines of all shapes and sizes have been introduced to meet this dreaded enemy. They fail in achieving other than a partial result. It is essential that a strong vital principle be applied directly and continuously to these living organisms. It can be done in one way only. The atmosphere must be thoroughly charged with the agent employed. This can be fully accomplished by the use of the VAPORIZER and VAPO CRESOLENE.

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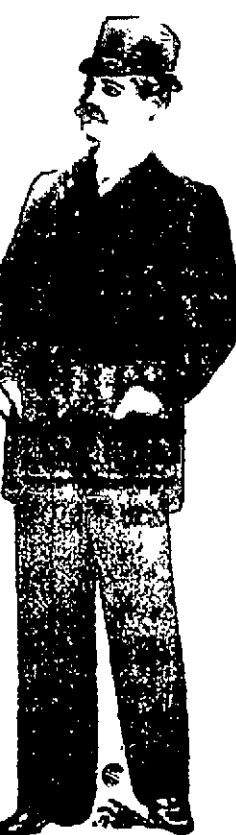
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WITH SWEET "RHYME OF THOUGHT."

Do Poetic Works of Emily Dickinson Sparkle.

MRS. TODD TELLS OF HER LIFE.

Brilliant Characterization of Her Poet-Friend—Interesting Hour of the Modern Novel Club—Insight Into the Life of Miss Dickinson.

Friday morning in Mrs. Dole's drawing room Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd gave an informal talk on Emily Dickinson. This culminated in a most delightful manner the year's discussions of the Modern Novel Club, which after this triumphant session will take a summer vacation.

The members of this club, then, reinforced by their guests, were spellbound by the magnetic charm of the speaker. She has edited all of Miss Dickinson's works that have yet appeared, two volumes of verse and two volumes of her letters, and is engaged upon yet another book of verse. She is a most faithful and sympathetic interpreter of the elusive personality of this strange poetic genius. To her the world is indebted for its whiff of the rare sweet perfume of this sweet exotic. Mrs. Todd has chosen the Indian pipe as a fitting decorative emblem for the covers of the published poems.

The strangely retired life that Emily Dickinson led was not due to blighted affections, Mrs. Todd would have us believe, for she was one of Nature's nuns, who cannot drag so exalted a sentiment as love down into the commonplace of every day. Her lovers, then, were left to adore her, and while her verses speak from the knowledge of love, they show an intellectual coolness rather than the warm nearness of human love. Poor health was never hers, nor does her joyousness permit the theory of deranged or morbid mind. Rather it was excessive shyness in her that led her to shrink from showing her face, her poems, even her handwriting to the world. Towards the last of her life her letters were directed in another's writing. This unparalleled shyness grew upon her, and Mrs. Todd told of visits she made when all she could see of the strange woman was a glimpse of white in a darkened hallway beyond the lighted room where she herself sat and played.

In speaking of these letters, which were never dated, Mrs. Todd suggested some of the difficulties she surmounted in arranging them chronologically. "Friday night" is not strictly specific, nor does "little Maggie died tonight" add to its definiteness when seventeen Maggies in the town were known to have died, four of them Maggie Kellys! At the end of four weeks' determined search for the date of that letter, it was at last learned that a certain little Maggie Kelly had died on Friday night, and the mother was able to supply the missing date of two letters.

In her efforts to determine the dates of other letters she referred to a much ridiculed stamp album, when the letters were not written before stamps came into vogue. She went to newspapers, to town records, to former residents of the town, to old servants and their children. She searched for reports of fires, births, deaths, the first appearance of railroad and water companies, and in short became wiser than the oldest inhabitant.

Emerson's phrase, "the poetry of the portfolio," describes Emily Dickinson's work. Twelve hundred poems, some scarcely four lines, were discovered after her death, to the great surprise of her family. These were edited and published at the request of her sister. These poems show lightning flashes of soul and insight into life, an unerring vividness of description and unbounded stretches of imagination. They are original, unformed, often unrhymed, wayward, strange and even fantastic, but they show genius. Flowers, bees and angle-worms they tell of, butterflies and humming-birds, clouds, sun and storm, March and autumn, life, love, death and immortality.

Often did she refer to lists of alternative words, but never from any consideration of rhyme or beauty. Her verse shows the "rhyme of thought," a grace far more subtle and satisfying than mere consonance of words. Her utter inability to grasp the idea of form has crystallized her style, which is original and unique. Often in a first line did she command attention, and flash off, as Thomas Wentworth Higginson says, "a thought that takes our breath away, when a lesson in grammar seems an impertinence."

Many striking incidents of her life were related by Mrs. Todd, many bits of verse were quoted, sparks of verse forged at white heat, and from her letters many epigrammatic sentences. All helped in giving us a better impression of the essence of things. Many eyes besides the reader's glistened as she read the letter on immortality that Miss Dickinson had written after her mother's death.

Mrs. Todd finished her brilliant characterization of Emily Dickinson; this poet whose verses published after her death have lived in print but five years. The hush that held the company after she ceased to speak was the greatest possible tribute to her magic as a speaker and to the absorbing interest she had aroused in her poet-friend.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Todd and her husband, Professor David Todd, are members of the astronomical party that the yacht Coronet is bearing to Japan. They are running the risk of a

great disappointment, in that the precious two minutes and forty seconds of observation may fall in cloudy time, but we will fill their sails with good wishes, however, and may our hopes give them fresh winds and brilliant, starry skies in their desired haven.

SIBYL

A VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

A PROMINENT IOWAN STRICKEN.

How He Obtained Immediate and Permanent Relief—A Story for Other Sufferers.

From the State Register, Des Moines, Iowa.

What an innocent-sounding name has rheumatism, and yet how terrible a reality to the thousands who suffer with it. Rheumatism, the unsolved riddle that baffles modern medical science.

Doctors agree that rheumatism results from poison of and deposits in the blood, but as to just how they can be reached and eradicated it would seem their knowledge fails. When people are attacked with rheumatism they go to their physician. The usual treatment is a long series of medicines which give but temporary relief, and the patient gives up, resolving to have nothing more to do with doctors. Yet, rheumatism is not a necessary evil. Because one is growing old it is not imperative that one should accept rheumatism as a natural accessory to advancing years.

There is a remedy for rheumatism, despite the general belief that it cannot be cured—a remedy that has cured thousands of the most severe cases. Mr. R. F. Kinyon, who lives in Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, is one who has been cured of rheumatism and can speak from actual experience.

"I have been sick for a good many years with rheumatism and neuralgia, and tried a good many medicines without any lasting benefit," said Mr. Kinyon to a reporter. "About a year ago I purchased my first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They helped me immediately and the second box did me still more good."

"The improvement has continued ever since. I am now decidedly better and fast regaining good health, and cheerfully recommend this great medicine to those similarly affected."

"Besides curing the above-stated diseases, it has much improved my general health. I formerly had what I called 'numb spells,' but since I began the use of this medicine they have entirely ceased."

To render this statement unassailable, Mr. Kinyon makes the following affidavit:

State of Iowa, Jasper county—ss.

The above statement was affirmed before me and in my presence by R. F. Kinyon, this 19th day of October, 1895.

A. K. LUFKIN, Notary Public.

A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the two fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and that where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Beware of imitations and always refuse trashy substitutes, alleged to be "just as good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

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I am instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of JAMES W. GAY, Esq., deceased, to SELL, at my Auction Rooms,

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AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Thorough-bred Grey Stallion

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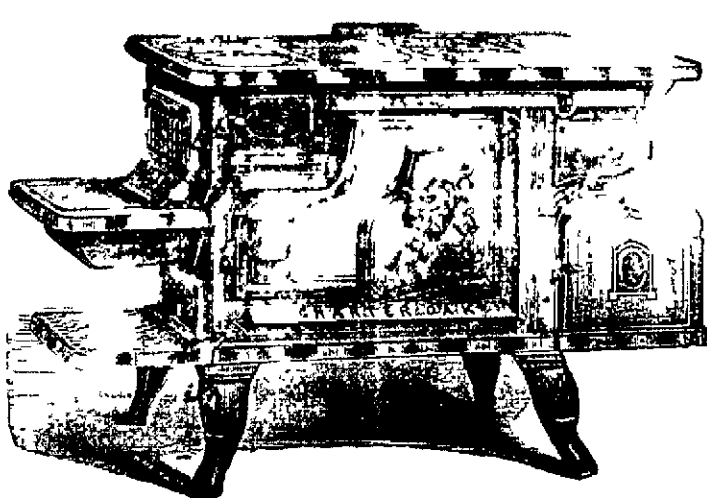
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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL

STOCKTON, CAL.
THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DISEASES, Accidents, etc.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institute known as The Pacific Hospital is devoted to the care of the above mentioned diseases and habits. It is situated in Stockton, California, and is the only hospital of the kind in the United States. It is a large, modern building, and is equipped with all the latest appliances. The management is in the hands of a highly qualified and experienced physician, who has been successful in curing many cases of the above mentioned diseases and habits. The hospital is open to all, and charges are moderate. For further particulars apply to the Proprietary Institute, Stockton, California.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and can was always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.



King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta's, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, including Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-skins, Meltons, Serge, Kamurams, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company

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WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Francisco Insurance Company of

California

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for literature.

C. S. HALL, Secretary.

AGENT FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL

KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

By the Government Survey Published Every Monday

Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Force.
Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Force.
May 25	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 26	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 27	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 28	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 29	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 30	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0
May 31	80.0	75.0	10.0	1.0

TIDES, SUN AND MOON

Day	May	Time	Height	Day	May	Time	Height
Mon	25	5:56	1.1	Mon	25	5:56	1.1
Tues	26	6:01	1.2	Tues	26	6:01	1.2
Wed	27	6:06	1.3	Wed	27	6:06	1.3
Thurs	28	6:11	1.4	Thurs	28	6:11	1.4
Frid	29	6:16	1.5	Frid	29	6:16	1.5
Sat	30	6:21	1.6	Sat	30	6:21	1.6
Sun	31	6:26	1.7	Sun	31	6:26	1.7

Full moon on May 28th, at 11 h. 25 m. a.m.
The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.
The standard time whistle sounds at 12 h. 0 m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 15 30 m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 22.
Haw. bk Norma, Rosehill, from Kure, Gilbert Islands.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.
Saturday, May 23.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Lahaina.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Iwalani, Parker, from Molokai, with members of the Board of Health, House Committee and physicians.
Sunday, May 24.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.
Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 22.
Nor. bk Fortuna, Mikkelsen, for San Francisco.
Stmr Iwalani, Parker, for Kalaupapa, Molokai, with Board of Health, physicians and members of the Legislature.
Stmr W. G. Hall, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Monday, May 25.
Am. schooner yacht Coronet, Arthur Curtis James, commander, for Japan.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.

IMPORTS.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 16—5420 bags sugar, 66 bls. gr. hides and 32 pkgs. sundries.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Waialeale, May 16—3228 bags sugar.
From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Lehua, May 16—2500 bags sugar and 25 head cattle.
From Molokai and Lanai, per stmr. Mokoli, May 16—436 bags sugar, 16 calves, 15 sheep, 4 horses.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 17—8234 sks. sugar, 279 sks. potatoes, 192 sks. corn, 2 horses, 65 hogs, 95 pkgs. sundries.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, May 17—2640 bags sugar and 144 bags rice.
From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Iwalani, May 17—4953 bags sugar and 61 bls. hides.
From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, May 17—860 bags sugar, 115 bags rice and 280 bags salt.
From Newcastle, per bk. Sonoma, May 18—1523 tons coal to order.
From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, May 18—30 pkgs. general merchandise consigned to various parties.
From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 19—3925 bags sugar, 1 horse and 6 pkgs. sundries.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 19—4102 bags sugar, 67 bags coffee, 48 bags awa and 25 head cattle.
From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, May 20—1300 bags sugar.
From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 20—1890 bags sugar.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, May 21—7480 bags sugar.
From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kilauea, May 21—500 bags sugar.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 21—5313 bags sugar.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Iwalani, May 21—5943 bags sugar.
From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 22—2640 bags sugar and 79 bags rice.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco per bark Doon May 20—22,296 bags sugar, weighing

2,625,769 pounds, and shipped as follows: 5935 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. 10,337 bags by C. Brewer & Co. and 6,024 bags by Castle & Cooke. For New York, per bark Pactolus May 20—41,596 bags sugar, shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai per stmr. James Makee May 22—H. L. Achilles, L. Winkelman and 7 on deck.
From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau May 23—Volcano Mrs. Hayes Mrs. Ralston, P. H. Duryea and valet, Madison Jones and valet, Daniel Logan, A. F. Wall, Wayports, H. E. Walby, H. M. Whitney, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, Clive Davies, T. R. Walker, J. G. Serrao, Mrs. Kim Tai and child, M. Brash, J. T. Baker, S. T. Y. child, Sam Macy, Mrs. Kaniv Waipa, S. F. Kawelo, J. A. Kennedy, J. V. Ray, Miss Clara Low, L. A. C. Parish, S. Aluni, Mrs. Ching Sing and child, Geo. Riddick, and 69 on deck.
From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 24—A. Robinson and wife and D. S. Bailey.
From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 24—Mrs. A. Cropp, A. Guild and 15 on deck.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 24—H. P. Baldwin, W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. J. K. Josepa and child, Mrs. Josepa and child, E. Hartmann, Chock Tong, G. Gilhus and daughter, G. H. Angus, H. Renton, Jr., Tang Sing, Y. S. Sun, A. N. Kepothai, H. A. Heen, Charles David, W. Y. Horner, S. Parker, Captain John Ross, Captain Haesloop, M. D. Monsarrat, Mrs. Espinada, J. M. Oat and 64 on deck.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W. G. Hall, May 22: W. C. Sproull, C. J. Falk, W. G. Wait, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Aulike and child, H. P. Baldwin, D. Center and wife, M. D. Monsarrat, E. R. Hendry, J. M. Oat, W. Y. Horner, J. H. Van Giesen, J. F. Brown, Mrs. Day and 50 deck passengers.
For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, May 22: M. G. Smith, J. Humberg, W. F. Jessie and 6 deck passengers.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city, May 22, 1896, Adeline N. Smith, wife of George Washington Smith, the accountant.
TRIPP—In this city, May 22, 1896, at the residence of Captain Tripp, of cancer of the throat, Charles Miller Tripp, aged 62 years.
CHASE—In this city, May 24, at her residence, 73 Beretania street, Gertrude Wolf Chase, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, in the 38th year of her age.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Malaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaiaha and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday, June 5.
*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaiaha the same day; Makana, Malaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 2.
Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I. Jan 1, 1896.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE

BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held this day Dr. N. B. Emerson was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health. 4307-3t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1896.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 21, 1896. 1761-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government Land will be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m., June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-foot strip across any of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikaula, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3 1/2 miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikaula lots, from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, \$6 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands. Honolulu, May 15, 1896. 1760-4t

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Maui Fisheries Company will be held at the Court House, Kahului, Maui, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 1 p. m.
YOUNG HEE, Secretary Maui Fisheries Co. 1761-3t

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about May 1st 1896.

For particulars, call or address—

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, U. S. A. Agents—Honolulu 1240-1t

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: FINE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1769-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ALICE F. HITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.

IT IS ORDERED that FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 19, 1896. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1761-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of AMOS P. JONES, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 16th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 12, 1896. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1769-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—LILLIA KEAWEA MAHI vs. DAVID KEAWEA MAHI. Libel for Divorce.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy: greeting.

You are commanded to summon David Keaweama, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lillia Keaweama, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her aforesaid petition, and have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1759-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE E. NEWTON, Plaintiffs vs. FRANK G. BLAIR, Defendant. Action for Quietting of Title in Real Property situated in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy: greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon Frank G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife, George E. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. Vincent, her husband; Elaine Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Sarah Newton, granddaughter of John Newton, deceased, and E. E. Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased, and Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband, John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and William F. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants.

In case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George E. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1748-3m

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1748-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The Last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that MONDAY, the 16th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1759-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with vouchers duly authenticated, to her at the office of F. M. Wakefield, Hilo, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Hilo this 20th day of May, A. D. 1896.

JEMIMA HUTCHEON GIBB, Administratrix of the estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon. 1761-4t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of HENRY REED HOLLISTER, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of Henry Reed Hollister, deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Phoebe Adele Parmelee having been filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, June 22d, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

May 18th, 1896. By the Court. GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1762-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADDIE N. SMITH of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

The petition of G. Washington Smith, husband of the deceased having been filed, alleging that said deceased died on May 22d, 1896, leaving property necessary for administration, and praying that he be appointed administrator of said estate; it is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, June 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at Alhohani, Judiciary Building, in the Court room of said Court, in said Honolulu, be and is appointed as the time and place for hearing said application, and all persons concerned may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 25, 1896. By the Court. P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk. 1762-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Antonio Marcelino, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Luiza da Gloria Marcelino, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 21st, A.D. 1896. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1761-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Acheu, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. Hackfeld & Co., creditors of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George Rodick, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 20th, A. D. 1896. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1761-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—at Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of B. PAONA (k), of Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Iahela Victor, of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that P. Paona (k), of Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Kamae, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 21st day of December, A.D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to K. M. Koahou.

IT IS ORDERED that FRIDAY, 19th day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., May 7, A. D. 1896. By the Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1759-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.